

# EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN 1972

A REPORT OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Education and Science  
May, 1973*

LONDON  
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
1973

EDUCATION AND

SCIENCE IN

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1973



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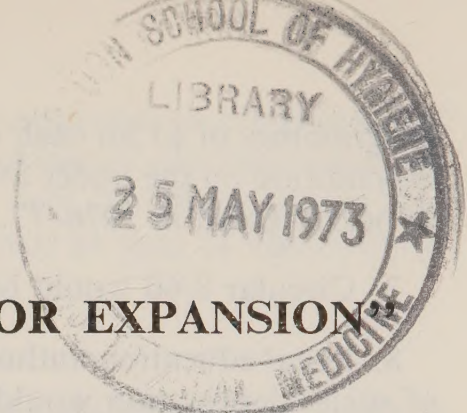
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## PART ONE

# “EDUCATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR EXPANSION”

### *Introduction*

1. The White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*\* was presented to Parliament on 6 December. The parts of the White Paper that dealt with nursery, primary and secondary education were presented on behalf of both the Secretary of State for Education and Science and the Secretary of State for Wales. Education in Scotland, which, apart from that in universities, is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Scotland, was the subject of a separate White Paper.

2. The following is a summary of the main proposals which were set out in *Education: A Framework for Expansion*.

3. The White Paper announced a ten-year programme for educational advance which involved substantially increased expenditure in five directions: a new nursery programme; a larger building programme for schools, including secondary school improvements as well as primary, and a programme for special schools; a larger teaching force further to improve staffing standards in schools; a new initiative to improve the pre-service and in-service training of teachers following the James Report; and the development in higher education of a wider range of opportunities, including the introduction of a Diploma of Higher Education, for both students and institutions.

4. In order to achieve a balanced programme of advance in these five areas the White Paper, which was designed as a framework for further action, laid down under each head the objectives at which the Government was aiming, the lines in which it was intended each programme should develop, and the resources it was planning to devote to their attainment. The Government and their several partners in the education service would work out in consultation how the programme could best be carried through.

5. In view of the uncertainties of longer term forecasting the White Paper made clear that the Government would be free to vary the pace of development of the programmes covered in its review. Total annual expenditure on the programmes under review could rise by some £960m over the decade 1971–72 to 1981–82 from £2,162m to some £3,120m.

### *Nursery education*

6. Within the next ten years nursery education should become available without charge to those children of three and four whose parents wish them to benefit from it. If demand reached the estimates in the Plowden Report, some 100,000 full-time equivalent places might be needed by 1981–82. Some 300,000 were already available, half of them for children of rising five. As the extent of demand and its future growth were uncertain it would be necessary to watch the development of demand carefully in the early years. The Government announced in the White Paper that it would authorise earmarked building

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\*Cmnd 5174 HMSO 31½p.



programmes of £15m each in 1974–75 and 1975–76 as a first step. Total current expenditure on the under fives was expected to rise from nearly £42m in 1971–72 to nearly £65m in 1976–77.

7. Circular 8/60 would be withdrawn.

8. Local education authorities in rural and urban areas with substantial areas of social deprivation would be given some priority in the allocation of capital resources in 1974–76. It was hoped that all local education authorities would in their turn follow the same aim in deciding which part of their own areas should be given priority and also how far their admissions policy should give priority to children with special needs.

9. Besides helping families in deprived areas—both urban and rural—in bringing up young children, the extension of nursery education would also provide an opportunity for the earlier identification of children with social, psychological or medical difficulties which if neglected may inhibit the child's educational progress.

10. The provision of nursery education would be generally on a half-time basis but allowance had been made for about 15 per cent—as recommended in the Plowden and Gittins Reports—of three- and four-year-olds to attend full-time for educational and social reasons.

11. The Government had not laid down a uniform detailed pattern of expansion so that local plans could reflect local needs and resources. Local authorities would need to take account of other facilities for under fives, existing or planned, so as to prepare schemes in which nursery classes and schools, voluntary playgroups, day nurseries and other forms of day-care would all play their part. The Government would welcome diversity in provision so long as it was efficient and there was no sacrifice of standards in the education and care of children.

12. The Government hoped that the development of playgroups would continue, and that local authorities would consider how best use could be made of them alongside the expansion of nursery education. Local authorities were asked to consider how to make the most of the opportunities nursery education offered in stimulating parental interest in their children's education and establishing links between home and the school.

13. It would be necessary to seek new and imaginative ways of widening the recruitment of nursery assistants, and there would need to be expanded provision for courses leading to the certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board.

14. Many more qualified teachers would be needed and by 1981–82 the number teaching the under fives might need to be increased from the present 10,000 to upwards of 25,000. The aim would be to employ a similar number of nursery assistants to give in all a ratio of one adult to 13 children.

### *School building*

15. An extra £10m was to be added to the school building programmes in both 1975–76 and 1976–77 to replace or improve the worst secondary school buildings, comprising the first stage of a rising secondary school improvement programme for England and Wales.



16. There should be a more systematic long-term approach to the renewal of school buildings, to prevent the accumulation of backlogs of obsolete buildings. But such a policy ought to be very flexible, not only between primary and secondary schools, but also to take account from year to year of variations in the level of basic needs and other factors.

#### *Special schools for handicapped children*

17. A rapid acceleration was proposed for the special schools building programme in England and Wales from £11m in 1972-73 to £19m in 1976-77 so that more special school places can be provided, particularly for the mentally handicapped, and quicker progress made in replacing or improving old and inadequate school buildings.

#### *The size of the teaching force*

18. School staffing standards should continue to improve progressively. The Government believed that local education authorities would welcome a broad policy objective of securing by 1981 a teaching force 10 per cent above the number needed to maintain 1971 standards. After allowing for the increase in school population and the increased proportion of older pupils, this would require about 110,000 extra teachers, bringing the total to about 465,000 qualified teachers for pupils aged five and over. With about 25,000 teachers needed to staff the expanded nursery programme, and another 20,000 to meet the needs of the Government's policy for in-service training and the induction of new teachers, there would be some 510,000 (full-time equivalent) qualified teachers employed in maintained schools by 1981. The Government proposed that this figure should be adopted as a basis for planning. This would represent an overall pupil/teacher ratio of about  $18\frac{1}{2}:1$  by that date compared with about  $22\frac{1}{2}:1$  in 1971.

#### *The James Report\**

19. The Government fully accepted the main objectives at which the James Committee had aimed. The Secretary of State's consultations following the publication of the Committee's Report had made it possible to establish a large measure of common agreement on the best way of achieving them.

#### *In-service training*

20. The Government proposed to give effect to the James Committee's recommendation that teachers should be released for in-service training for periods equivalent to one term in every seven years of service. It was the Government's aim that a substantial expansion of such training should begin in the school year 1974-75 and should continue progressively so that by 1981 3 per cent of teachers could be released on secondment at any one time.

#### *Induction of teachers*

21. The Government shared the view of the James Committee that a teacher on first employment needed and should be released part-time to profit from, a systematic programme of professional initiation, guided experience, and further

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\**Teacher Education and Training*. A Report by a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science, under the Chairmanship of Lord James of Rusholme. HMSO 85p. See also page 17.



study. The existing period of probation (normally one year) would remain unchanged but in future teachers who successfully completed probation would be described as "registered teachers".

22. During probation teachers should receive the kind of help and support needed to make the induction process both more effective and less daunting than it had been in the past. Also they should be released for not less than one-fifth of their time for in-service training. For the remainder of their time probationer teachers would be serving in schools, but with a somewhat lightened timetable, so that altogether they might be expected to undertake three-quarters of a full teaching load.

23. The raising of the school leaving age and local government reorganisation would preclude for two or three years a general start on plans for improved induction. But the Government was proposing to the local authority associations that the planning of pilot schemes should be started in 1972-73 in four areas not heavily affected by local government reorganisation, to study the practical problems. It was hoped that in the pilot areas the training of professional tutors would start during the school year 1973-74 and the aim was to introduce a national scheme in the school year 1975-76.

#### *Pattern of courses in teacher training*

24. The Government proposed to work towards the achievement of a graduate teaching profession. It strongly supported the development of new three-year courses incorporating educational studies which were so designed that they would lead both to the award of a BEd degree, and to qualified status; the possibility of continuing for a fourth year to take an Honours BEd degree; and the inclusion in the three-year course of supervised practical experience lasting at least 15 weeks. The Government thought that it was important that this new degree should be subject to validation by the existing awarding bodies and welcomed the declaration of the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) of its willingness to participate in such validation. It hoped that universities would be receptive to any request to do so put to them by a college of education.

25. The Government also shared the James Committee's desire to cater not only for the committed student but also for the student who wished to keep his options open or who embarked on teacher training but later changed his mind. The Government had been assured that it would be possible to devise three-year BEd courses, where required, in such a way that the first two years of study could lead to a Diploma of Higher Education (Dip HE)—see para 31 below. So long as the needs of the schools required it certificate courses should continue to be provided.

26. As competition for places in post-graduate courses increased, the training institutions could give preference to applicants who had followed a broad rather than a specialised undergraduate course. A number of universities had already introduced education options at the undergraduate stage, and a few offered four-year sandwich courses in which one year of professional teacher training was introduced within the period of study for a degree. The Government welcomed such developments.



### *Training further education teachers*

27. The Government accepted that a much higher proportion of those teaching in further education should receive initial training—either before or after taking up appointment—and that they should have opportunities for further training later in their careers.

28. All new teachers needed a systematic introduction to their role in the work of their colleges; for those entering without formal training or substantial teaching experience this should be accompanied by a carefully planned introduction to teaching both at the beginning of their service and spread over the first year. The Government proposed to discuss with local education authorities how soon a training requirement along these lines could be introduced for teachers newly appointed to further education and to what extent improvements in the opportunities for teachers in further education to have in-service training were possible.

### *Organisation and administration of teacher training*

29. The Secretary of State proposed, after further consultation, to establish, in place of the existing university-based Area Training Organisations, new regional committees to co-ordinate the education and training of teachers. These would be composed in such a way as to reflect the interests of local education authorities, the training institutions and their staff and the teaching profession.

Academic validation should remain the responsibility of the existing academic bodies—the senates of universities, the academic boards of polytechnics and colleges of education and the CNAA. But the Government expected these bodies to continue and, indeed, develop the arrangements by which the teaching profession and the local education authorities were associated closely with their work.

30. Following the Working Party's Report in 1970 on *A Teaching Council in England and Wales*\* the Secretary of State had it in mind to set up an Advisory Committee on the Supply and Training of Teachers broadly on the model recommended. Problems of professional recognition would require further discussion.

### *Diploma of Higher Education*

31. The Government believed that there would be considerable support for the introduction of new two-year courses leading to a Diploma of Higher Education (Dip HE) with the following characteristics: (1) the normal minimum entry qualification should be the same as for degrees or comparable courses; (2) courses should be offered by institutions in each of the main sectors of higher education; (3) the qualification offered after two years should be generally acceptable as a terminal qualification and in particular as a qualification needed for entry to appropriate forms of employment; (4) courses should also be seen as providing a foundation for further study and be designed, where appropriate, in such a way as to earn credit towards other qualifications, including degrees; (5) courses should be validated by existing degree awarding bodies; (6) it was the Government's intention that Diploma of Higher Education students should qualify for mandatory awards.

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\* *A Teaching Council for England and Wales*, HMSO, 22½p (25p by post).



### *Numbers and costs in higher education*

32. The Government expected that by 1981 it would be providing for about 200,000 under 21-year-old entrants a year from Britain to courses in higher education—about 22 per cent of those then aged 18 compared with 7 per cent in 1961 and 15 per cent in 1971. This would by that time bring the total of full-time and sandwich course places, allowing for older entrants and those coming from abroad, to about 750,000. The Government had adopted this figure as the basis for longer-term planning.

The fastest expansion should continue to be in the polytechnics and other non-university colleges, so that by 1981 there might be 375,000 places in each of the university and non-university sectors in Britain. About 335,000 places would be in the non-university higher education institutions in England and Wales.

33. If this expansion was to take place over the next decade, unit costs could not be allowed to go on rising and scope had to be found for economies. It was proposed that there should be a continuing review in the course of future quinquennial and Rate Support Grant negotiations. The Government considered that the future financing of higher education should be based on a gradual transition in staffing ratios to an average level of about 10:1 by the end of the decade.

34. The continuing expansion of higher education would require substantial provision to be made for the residential accommodation as well as tuition of students and the Government was examining what steps might be taken to encourage many more students to base themselves at home while studying. It was thought to be unrealistic and unnecessary for such a high proportion of students to reside and study at a distance if equally acceptable courses were available within daily travelling distances of their homes.

### *Universities*

35. The White Paper also announced the terms of the quinquennial settlement. Grants (at 1972 survey prices) were to be made available to universities during the 1972–77 quinquennium, and which provided for 254,000 undergraduates by 1976–77 were as below:

<i>Academic year</i>	<i>Recurrent grant £ million</i>	<i>Equipment grant £ million</i>
1972/73	252.0	23.5
1973/74	263.0	24.5
1974/75	276.0	25.5
1975/76	292.0	27.0
1976/77	309.0	29.0
	<hr/> 1392.0	<hr/> 129.5

36. Provision has been made for the number of post-graduate students to be increased in the new quinquennium by 7,000 to 52,000, which represented 17 per cent of a total of 306,000 full-time students as compared with 19 per cent in 1971–72. At the same time the grants would enable the universities to increase the number of part-time students to the full-time equivalent of 15,500 which would give a total of 321,500.



37. The Government had told the University Grants Committee that they thought it reasonable to plan on the assumption that 47 per cent of the full-time students in 1976–77 would be arts-based and 53 per cent would be science-based. This represented a small movement towards the arts.

38. In order to meet requirements for places £29 million had been allocated for the 1974–75 building programme. This included provision for a further 1,000 residential places which were to be started in 1974–75, and which would bring the total in 1975–76 to about 130,000.

39. The Government was satisfied that the new 1976–77 target of student numbers could be achieved without adding to the number of universities.

#### *Polytechnics and other colleges*

40. It was planned that by 1981 in the non-university institutions in England and Wales there should be places for 335,000 full-time and sandwich students, with the greater part of the total in polytechnics. Other further education colleges and colleges of education would need to provide for about 155,000 compared with 138,000 now. Continuing the expansion already under way, polytechnic major building projects planned to start in the two years 1973–75 amounted to £46 million; in addition for the same period £36 million had been allocated for major building projects for other further education colleges and £8 million for residential accommodation, mainly at polytechnics; provision would be made in later programmes for any further expansion which might be required.

41. In planning the expansion of full-time and sandwich courses three points had to be taken into consideration: (1) the concentration of very large numbers of students which presents acute problems of residence and transport; (2) the need for an institution to reach a critical size to obtain full economies of scale; and (3) the need wherever possible to provide courses within reasonable reach of their homes for part-time students who wish to combine study with employment, and for a higher proportion of full-time students to be based at home.

#### *Colleges of education*

42. The Government's plans would require some 510,000 qualified teachers in the schools by 1981. The current growth of the teaching force was 18–20,000 teachers a year, and there would soon have to be some reduction in the rate of recruitment. It was estimated that 75–85,000 training places (including 15,000 as their share of the provision for in-service training and induction) would be required in colleges of education (and polytechnic departments) by 1981 compared with 114,000 in 1971–72. Some colleges either singly or jointly should develop over the period into major institutions of higher education concentrating on the arts and human sciences. Others would be encouraged to combine forces with neighbouring polytechnics or other colleges of further education to fill a somewhat similar role.

43. Many of the 160 colleges were comparatively small and inconveniently located for development into larger general purpose institutions. Some would continue to be needed exclusively for teacher education with increasing emphasis on in-service training, some might seek greater strength by reciprocal arrangements with the Open University, while others might find a place in the expansion of teachers' and professional centres. Some might have to be converted to new purposes; some might need to close.



### *The organisation of higher education*

44. The Secretary of State and the Local Authority Associations had agreed in principle after helpful discussions held in 1971 that improved arrangements were needed for the co-ordination and provision of higher education in the non-university sector if the anticipated programme of expansion was to be planned to the best advantage.

45. The logic of the conclusions recorded in the White Paper was that the substantial broadening of function proposed for the great majority of the colleges of education would involve their much closer assimilation into the rest of the non-university sector of further and higher education. This could mean that a college which expands and diversifies—either alone or by joining forces with a sister college or a further education institution—would not be easily distinguishable by function from a polytechnic or other further education college. The Church of England Board of Education had expressed their general support for the Government's proposals; discussions with the Roman Catholic authorities were still at a preliminary stage.

46. The discussions with the Associations would now be resumed to consider further these questions of organisation and also to review the composition, functions and boundaries of the Regional Advisory Councils for Further Education. The problems posed by the concentration of colleges in the Greater London area and the South-East region would require separate discussion with the authorities concerned.



# PART TWO

## THE YEAR'S EVENTS

### SECTION I

#### SCHOOLS (ENGLAND)

#### MAINTAINED SCHOOLS

#### *Number of pupils*

1. There were 7,862,082 full-time pupils on the registers of maintained schools (excluding those in nursery and special schools) in England in January 1972. This was an increase of 188,679 on January 1971. There were 1,725,807 pupils under 7 years old, 3,545,342 were 7-11, and 2,590,933 were over 11. There were 29,467 over 11 in middle schools.

2. The number of pupils beyond compulsory school age continued to increase in the year up to January 1972:

TABLE 1.—*Number of pupils aged 15, 16 and 17*

Age of pupils	1970		1971		1972	
	Number	% of age group	Number	% of age group	Number	% of age group
15 (i)	385,586	62.5	391,380	64.0	416,005	63.4
16	179,289	28.5	182,462	29.3	189,138	29.6
17	94,025	15.1	98,478	15.6	101,172	16.0

(i) Includes pupils aged 15 under school leaving age, of which there were 174,911 in 1970, 178,686 in 1971 and 185,749 in 1972.

#### *School building*

3. During the year 519 primary and 30 secondary schools were completed. They provided, with the extra places made available by alterations or extensions to existing schools, 224,296 primary places and 146,042 secondary places. Projects to provide 216,461 primary and 306,178 secondary places were under construction at the end of the year.

4. The total value of the starts programme of major projects for 1973-74 announced in the autumn was £137.1m. The total value of the 1972-73 programme was increased to £236m by the announcement in March of an additional £4.6m for minor works.

5. The scheme for block allocations for school building introduced for five local authorities for the 1974-75 starts programme was extended to 19 other authorities for the 1975-76 programme. Major projects for improving and replacing old schools in these areas will continue to be dealt with under the normal system of programme control by the Department.



6. For proposals in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, see Part One paras. 15 and 16. A letter was sent to local authorities in December inviting bids for secondary improvement projects.

### *Number of schools*

7. In January 1972 there were 21,022 primary schools, 322 middle schools, and 4,728 secondary schools.

8. Under Section 13 of the Education Act 1944, as amended, the Secretary of State approved 3,025 proposals:

TABLE 2.—*Section 13 approvals*

	New Schools		Significant enlargements		Significant changes in character		Discontinuance of schools	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
County .. .. .	394	211	273	238	462	285	144	239
Voluntary:								
Church of England ..	25	11	124	14	192	14	129	8
Roman Catholic ..	27	11	53	39	38	30	4	30
Jewish .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methodist .. .. .	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Udenominational ..	1	1	—	5	3	8	2	3
Total Voluntary: ..	54	23	178	58	234	52	139	41
Total all Schools: ..	448	234	451	296	696	337	283	280

9. 126 rural schools are included in the above table of discontinued schools. Nine were secondary schools, and 43 of the primary schools are to be replaced by schools in the same area.

### *Voluntary schools*

10. There were 8,780 voluntary schools and departments in January of which 4,960 were aided, 148 were special agreement, and 3,672 were controlled. Payment of grants during the year amounted to £21,777,366 for major and minor building projects and minor alterations and repairs.

Loan agreements amounting to £3,091,347 were included, and the year's advances of £2,693,189 brought the total of advances to £30,926,460.

### *Nursery education*

11. In January 1972 the number of under fives, full-time and part-time (excluding rising fives), in nursery and primary schools was 162,000.

12. Approval was given during the year under the Urban Programme to the provision of about 2,200 full-time places in nursery schools and classes.

13. For proposals in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, affecting nursery education, see Part One paras. 6–14 inclusive.

### *Education of immigrants*

14. The number of immigrant pupils in maintained primary and secondary schools rose from 269,280 in January 1971 to 278,260 (3.5 per cent of all full-time pupils in these schools) in January 1972.



15. In February Education Survey No. 14 *The Continuing Needs of Immigrants*\* was published, together with the report by the National Foundation for Educational Research on the second phase of their project, sponsored by the Department, on the educational arrangements for schools with immigrant pupils: *Organisation in Multi-racial schools*.†

16. Local education authorities dealt quickly and competently with the arrival of the refugees from Uganda. Those with Resettlement Camps in their areas provided classes designed to help both children and adults to cope with their new way of life. Authorities in whose areas the newcomers finally settled made the necessary provision to educate the children. Certain expenditure on additional provision of staff or buildings was eligible for full or part reimbursement from the Uganda Resettlement Board.

#### *Raising of the school leaving age*

17. The Order in Council raising from 15 to 16 the upper limit of compulsory school age was made on 22 March 1972 and came into operation on 1 September 1972. Reports submitted by local education authorities in response to Circular 8/71 on their state of readiness showed a general picture of considerable activity and soundly based preparations. The national position was summarised in Report on Education No. 73.‡

#### *School Transport Working Party*

18. The Secretary of State announced on 7 March the setting up, in collaboration with the Secretary of State for Wales, of a working party to review the present arrangements for, including the existing law affecting, the provision of school transport and to report on any change which might be needed. The chairman and secretariat of the working party are provided by the Department and other members have been nominated by the local authority associations, the ILEA, the Welsh Joint Education Committee and the Department of the Environment.

#### *Reading and the use of English*

19. The Secretary of State announced in April her intention to set up a Committee of Enquiry into Reading and the Use of English. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Bullock began its work in June. The Committee is considering in relation to schools all aspects of teaching the use of English including reading, writing and speech; how present practice might be improved, and the role that initial and in-service teacher training might play; to what extent arrangements for monitoring the general level of attainment in these skills can be introduced or improved.

#### *A-level examination grading*

20. In August 1972 the Secretary of State, after consulting all the major educational interests, including the GCE examining bodies and a variety of professional bodies, informed the Schools Council that she was unable to accept their recommendation for the adoption of a new 20-point grading system for the expression of candidates' achievement in GCE A-level examinations. She invited the Council to consider the possibility of the amendment of the A-level grading system on a more limited scale than that proposed.

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\*Education Survey No. 14 *The Continuing Needs of Immigrants*, HMSO 30p.

†*Organisation in Multi-racial Schools*, NFER £2.50 (£2.61 by post)

‡Report on Education No. 73 March 1972, *Progress Report on RSLA*, available free from the Department.



## SCHOOLS NOT MAINTAINED BY LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES

### *Direct Grant Grammar Schools*

21. The Secretary of State announced in October that the capitation grant payable for each pupil under the Direct Grant School Regulations 1959 would be increased from £63 to £71 a year.

### *Music and Ballet Schools*

22. The Secretary of State announced that new arrangements were being made for grants to the Yehudi Menuhin Schools and the Royal Ballet School (Lower Division) which provide education together with training in music and ballet for small numbers of pupils of the most outstanding promise in these arts; the grants would be designed to enable the fees to be partly or wholly remitted to parents unable to pay them in accordance with a prescribed scale of income.

### *Independent Schools*

23. During the year, 30 schools achieved recognition as efficient, one had recognition withdrawn, and 30 were closed or amalgamated or became voluntary aided, bringing the total recognised in England to 1,350 at the end of the year.

24. At the end of the year the register of independent schools contained 1,050 finally registered schools\*, in addition to those recognised as efficient. The Secretary of State served four notices of complaint during the year under Part III of the Education Act 1944.

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS AND SPECIAL EDUCATION

### *Training of teachers in special education*

25. The three-year initial teaching training courses with special emphasis on mental handicap were increased in September to provide 400 places. The last intake for the one-year course took place in September.

### *Education of the visually handicapped*

26. The report† by the Committee of Enquiry into the Education of the Visually Handicapped set up in October 1968 under the chairmanship of Professor Magdalen Vernon was published in November. Its recommendations included a national plan for educational services for the visually handicapped on a regional basis, a continuing comprehensive educational and medical assessment from an early age, the education of the blind and partially sighted together in the same schools, and a further training requirement for teachers of the partially sighted. A range of interested bodies is being consulted about the recommendations.

### *Speech therapy services*

27. The report‡ of the Committee of Enquiry into the Speech Therapy Services set up in 1969 by the Secretaries of State for Education and Science,

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\*The Register of Independent Schools is available for inspection at the Department.

†*The Education of the Visually Handicapped*, HMSO £1·00.

‡*Speech Therapy Services*, HMSO 90p.



Social Services, Scotland and Wales under the chairmanship of Professor Randolph Quirk was published in October. A unified speech therapy service, an expansion of the numbers in the profession together with a broader-based training at degree-level and the establishment of a Central Council for Speech Therapists were among the recommendations. The four Departments are making wide consultations before reaching decisions on the recommendations addressed to the Government.

### Building

28. There were 5,076 special school day places and 151 boarding places in the building programmes authorised to start during the year; 4,133 day and 549 boarding places were completed and 7,433 day and 774 boarding places were under construction. 52 per cent of the starts programme 1972-73 of £11.1m was for ESN places.

29. For proposals in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, see Part One para. 17.

## SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK

### School Meals

30. In February the Secretary of State with the Secretary of State for Wales established the Committee on Catering Arrangements in Schools to review the aims and organisation of the meals and refreshment service in schools. The committee was composed of nominees of the local authority associations and teachers' organisations.

31. New income scales for the remission of the school meals charge on grounds of financial hardship, to take account of improved supplementary benefit scales which came into operation on 2 October were given effect in The Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment) Regulations 1972. The regulations also provided that attendance allowances payable under the National Insurance (Old persons' and widows' pensions and attendance allowance) Act 1970 should be disregarded in calculating a parent's net income for the purposes of determining his entitlement to free school meals for his children.

32. Figures for the uptake of school meals both free and on payment in October 1972 as compared with earlier years are set out in the table below:

TABLE 3.—*School meals served to pupils in maintained schools in England*

	Number of meals served (000)			Percentage of pupils present taking meals	Percentage of meals served free
	On Payment	Free	Total		
September 1970 ..	4,294	580	4,874	68.3	11.9
October 1971 ..	3,665	746	4,411	60.3	16.9
October 1972 ..	4,013	789	4,802	64.4	16.4



33. The uptake of meals in 1972 expressed as a percentage of children present showed recovery over the previous year in which the take-up fell following the increase in the charge to 12p in April 1971.

#### *School milk*

34. The autumn census of school milk revealed that the proportion of eligible children in maintained schools taking free milk was 95·0 per cent compared with 94·9 per cent in 1971. Children receiving free milk on the recommendation of the school medical officer numbered 82,000 or about 3 per cent of the relevant age-group. 52 authorities were making arrangements for selling milk in 1,058 schools and 51,000 pupils took milk on the census day.



## SECTION II

### TEACHERS (ENGLAND AND WALES)\*

#### TEACHER SUPPLY†

##### *Number of teachers*

1. In September 1972 there were over 20,800 more teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools than in September 1971. Table 4 summarises the position:

TABLE 4.—*Qualified teachers (i)*

1st February	1969	1970	1971	1972 (ii)	1973 (iii)
<b>Full-time:</b>					
Men .. ..	131,229	135,778	141,110	148,965	155,688
Women .. ..	179,519	190,030	202,849	215,507	226,856
Total .. ..	310,748	325,808	343,959	364,472	382,544
<b>Part-time:</b>					
(full-time equivalent)	19,444	18,627	19,074	19,252	18,479
Total .. ..	330,192	344,435	363,033	383,724	401,023
Increase since previous February .. ..	13,247	14,243	18,598	20,691	17,299
Pupil/teacher ratio ..	23.5	23.2	22.6	21.9	21.4

(i) Including former uncertificated and supplementary teachers whose service is protected.

(ii) As at 31 January 1972.

(iii) Teacher numbers as at 29 September 1972. Pupil/teacher ratio based on estimated number of pupils in January 1973.

##### *Class sizes*

2. The proportion of primary classes containing more than 40 pupils fell to 5 per cent in January 1972. Table 5 summarises progress in recent years:

TABLE 5.—*Percentage of primary school classes with 41 or more pupils*

January	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
% of classes ..	12.3	11.7	11.3	10.8	9.5	6.6	3.3	2.5

3. For proposals in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, see Part One para. 18.

\*See page 33 for teachers' pay and superannuation.

†All figures in this section relate to teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools (other than nursery and special schools).



## TEACHER TRAINING

### *Building*

4. Work continued on the improvement of existing establishments, particularly in the provision of libraries and communal accommodation. During the year starts were made on work totalling £3m.

### *Student numbers*

TABLE 6.—*Admissions to full-time courses of initial teacher training*

	1971	1972 (provisional)
Non-graduate entrants to colleges and departments of education:—		
Men .. .. .	10,849	10,863
Women .. .. .	27,492	27,187
	38,341	38,050
Colleges of education (technical):—		
Pre-service courses .. .. .	1,261	1,399
In-service courses .. .. .	244	389
	1,505	1,788 (i)
Art teacher training centres.. .. .	803	812
Graduates taking one-year courses of professional training:—		
At university departments of education .. .. .	5,032	5,250
At colleges and departments of education .. .. .	4,066	5,543 (ii)
	9,098	10,793

(i) These figures include both graduates and non-graduates.

(ii) Excluding graduates admitted to initial training courses in colleges of education (technical).

5. In the autumn term the provisional total number of students in colleges and departments of education (excluding universities) was 115,232 compared with 114,713 in 1971. The provisional total number on initial training courses, including those in university departments of education was 122,152 compared with 118,257 in 1971.

6. For proposals in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion* see Part One paras. 42, 43.

### *Bachelor of Education courses*

7. The proportion of students completing BEd courses was 10 per cent of the relevant intake to three year courses compared with 9 per cent in 1971.

### *Teachers of mentally handicapped children*

8. Developments in this field are covered in paragraph 25 on page 12.



## *courses of further training*

9. Numbers and attendances are quoted below for one-year courses, one-term courses and the Department's short courses in the academic years 1971-72 and 1972-73.

TABLE 7.—*Full-time courses of further training for teachers included in the Department's programmes*

Nature of Course	1971-72 (academic year)		1972-73 (academic year)	
	Number of courses	Number attending	Number of courses	Number attending
One year courses (i)				
Higher degrees in education ..	31	187	73	290
BEd degrees .. .. .	28	143	74	517
Special Courses of advanced study .. .. .	102	1,134	121	1,110
Courses for teachers of handicapped children .. ..	39	579	43	621
Other courses .. .. .	26	189	29	190
Total of one year courses ..	226	2,232	340	2,728
One term courses .. ..	1971 (calendar year)		1972 (calendar year)	
	170	979	155	874
Department's short courses (ii) ..	1971-72 (financial year)		1972-73 (financial year)	
	202	10,629	206	10,433

(i) *Programme of Long Courses for Qualified Teachers* available from HFE 1 at the Department.

(ii) *Programme of Short Courses* available from HFE 1 at the Department.

10. Grants totalling £50,000 were allocated in support of the expanding programme of courses organised jointly by HM Inspectorate and the area training organisations in the financial year 1972-73.

11. A further 102 teachers started the special fifteen-month courses for immigrant teachers in 1972, bringing the total number of teachers attending these courses to 419 since they were first established in 1965.

## *Grants towards college of education students*

12. Pilot schemes were established in 1971 in eight colleges of education to determine the possibility of introducing cash maintenance grants for residential students in place of free provision of board and lodging. A preliminary assessment has been made and it has been decided that the schemes should be extended for a further period.

## *The James Report*

13. The report\* of the James Committee was published on 25 January and the Secretary of State subsequently discussed its recommendations with all the main bodies concerned. The Committee's main objectives commanded wide support and have been fully accepted by the Government.†

14. For proposals in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, see Part One paras. 19-31 inclusive.

\**Teacher Education and Training*. A Report by a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Secretary of State for Education and Science, under the Chairmanship of Lord James of Cushholme. HMSO 85p.

†Cmnd. 5174.



# SECTION III

## FURTHER AND ADULT EDUCATION (ENGLAND AND WALES)

### FURTHER EDUCATION

#### Student numbers

TABLE 8.—*Students attending grant-aided further education establishments\**

	November 1970	November 1971	November 1972 (estimated)
Full-time .. .. .	237,812	248,610	265,000
Sandwich .. .. .	36,549	40,190	42,000
Part-time day .. .. .	748,702	718,022	716,000
Evening only .. .. .	736,382	745,931	783,000
Total .. .. .	1,759,445	1,752,753	1,806,000

\*Excluding evening institutes.

1. The total number of students on all advanced courses in Autumn 1971 was 201,300 compared with 197,300 in 1970. The numbers on full-time and advanced sandwich courses rose from 87,800 in 1970 to 93,900 in 1971. 41,700 students were on degree courses and 20,600 on Higher National Diploma courses (all modes of attendance).

#### Polytechnics

2. Instruments and articles of government and joint education committee arrangements for Middlesex and Preston Polytechnics were completed during the year, and the formal designation of Middlesex Polytechnic arranged for 1 January 1973.

3. Students on courses leading to recognised qualifications in the polytechnics were as follows:

TABLE 9.—*Student numbers in the polytechnics (i)*

	Advanced courses		All courses	
	November 1960 (ii)	November 1971 (iii)	November 1970 (ii)	November 1971 (iii)
Full-time and Sandwich ..	61,035	66,533	68,101	72,546
Part-time day .. .. .	28,286	28,278	52,175	46,033
Evening only .. .. .	18,569	16,472	31,398	26,915
Total .. .. .	107,890	111,283	151,674	145,494

(i) Figures in this table are on the basis of 30 polytechnics and include those proposed but not formally designated at the dates shown.

(ii) Excluding former colleges of education now absorbed in Huddersfield and Leeds Polytechnics.

(iii) Including former colleges of education now absorbed in Huddersfield and Leeds Polytechnics.

4. Local education authorities and polytechnics were asked to submit development plans by September. This process has helped to identify and clarify future objectives and development options at many polytechnics.



### *Council for National Academic Awards*

5. CNAA degree courses in 200 subjects or combinations of subjects were being run at the beginning of the 1972–73 academic year. Students on courses at grant-aided establishments in England and Wales leading to CNAA first and higher degrees numbered 26,400 at November 1971 compared with 21,700 a year earlier. Details of the Council's activities in the 1971–72 academic year are in the CNAA Annual Report\*.

### *Art education*

6. A survey of the employment of art college leavers undertaken by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for the Department was published in July.†

7. New arrangements for the approval of courses leading to the Diploma in Art and Design were set out in administrative memorandum 12/72 in March.‡ A number of applications submitted for new 3-year full-time and sandwich courses were being considered under the new arrangements.

8. At the beginning of the 1972–73 academic year, 2,991 students were enrolled on courses leading to the Diploma in Art and Design and 161 students on post-Diploma courses in the 40 institutions approved by the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design.

### *Major building programmes*

9. Approval was given in October for building work, totalling £41m to start in 1973–74, including £19m for polytechnics. In November £49m was allocated for starts in 1974–75 of which £27m was intended for polytechnics. £3m of the 1973–74 starts programme will provide some 2,200 residential places and £5m of the following year's allocation is intended for a further 3,500 places.

### *Industrial training*

10. As part of the Government's proposals to widen and expand the opportunities for individual men and women to prepare for new employment through the Training Opportunities Scheme, launched in August 1972, the Department invited the co-operation of LEAs and colleges. It was suggested that several thousand places be made available to award holders on existing courses and short courses of limited skill training. This provision would be an initial contribution towards the scheme's aim of 100,000 places a year as soon as possible after 1975 in education establishments, government training centres and employers' premises.

### *Pooling Committee*

11. Following studies by the Pooling Committee, the local education authority associations issued a memorandum§ recommending to their members norms of student/staff ratios for advanced level work in polytechnics and other further education colleges.

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\*CNAA Annual Report for the Academic Year 1971–72, available free from the CNAA, 3 Devonshire Street, London W1N 2BA.

†The Employment of Art College Leavers, 1972, HMSO, £3.00 (£3.13 by post).

‡Education and Science in 1971, page 17 para. 8.

§Assessment of curricular activity and utilisation of staff resources in Polytechnics and FE Colleges, Councils and Education Press, 10 Queen Ann Street, London W1, 75p incl. postage

### *Articles of government*

12. New articles of government for 266 further education establishments maintained by local education authorities were approved by the Secretary of State under Section 1(3) of the Education (No. 2) Act 1968. By 31 December, new articles had been approved for 367 establishments out of a total of some 500.

## **YOUTH SERVICE AND COMMUNITY PROVISION**

### *Capital grants*

13. Under new arrangements which came into operation on 1 April the Department allocated through local education authorities, grants towards projects started in 1972-73 amounting to £1,672,177 for voluntary youth projects and £927,692 for voluntary village halls and community centres. Additionally, grants totalling £516,508 were offered for projects dealt with directly by the Department under the previous grant arrangements.

### *National Voluntary Youth Organisations*

14. The Department's grants towards the headquarters and training expenses of national voluntary youth organisations totalled £440,610 in 1972-73 compared with £378,320 in the previous year. The level of these grants was increased to offset the rise in salaries and prices since the last general review in 1969.

### *Young Volunteer Force Foundation*

15. Following the Government's decision to appoint a Minister of State to co-ordinate the government interest in voluntary social service, support for the Young Volunteer Force Foundation was transferred to the Home Office.

### *Youth Service Report*

16. The report\* of the survey commissioned in 1968 by the Department on behalf of the Youth Service Development Council and carried out by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Census and Surveys was published in June. It shed fresh light on the problem of those young people not attached to a club; on the use of Youth Service facilities, and on young people's expectations of the service. It revealed that a higher proportion of young people belong to a club, team, society or similar group than had been thought previously.

### *Number of youth workers*

17. The number of full-time youth workers on the Department's register employed by local education authorities and voluntary organisations at the end of the year was 2,130 compared with 2,010 in 1971.

### *Youth Service Information Centre*

18. The Secretary of State accepted in principle the Governors' proposals to develop the Centre as an independent agency for the youth service and allied social education fields. The Department undertook to provide continued financial support for five years in the first instance.

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\**The Youth Service and Similar Provision for Young People*, HMSO, £3.00.



## ADULT EDUCATION

### *Committee on Adult Education*

19. The Committee on Adult Education under the chairmanship of Sir Lionel Russell presented its report\* towards the end of the year.

### *Student numbers*

20. There were approximately 1,600,000 students enrolled at adult education centres and evening institutes under local education authorities in November 1972, compared with 1,519,300 in 1971. This number does not include those at major further education establishments in non-vocational courses.

21. 271,600 students attended courses provided by university extra-mural departments and Workers Educational Association districts in the 1971-72 session. The Department's grant towards teaching costs, which took account of salary and fee revisions for university lecturers and WEA tutors, totalled about £1,799,000 compared with £1,587,420 in the previous session.

### *Residential colleges*

22. The total number of students admitted to long-term residential colleges for the 1971-72 academic year was 470 and the annual maintenance grants amounted to £291,774 compared with £234,327 the previous year. Capital grants of about £3,300 were made under the policy of 50 per cent assistance towards a development programme.

23. During the 1971-72 academic year 2,156 short courses involving 66,100 students were held in residential establishments maintained or assisted by LEAs.

### *National Associations*

24. Direct grants towards the educational expenses of the following were made by the Department under the Further Education Regulations 1969.

British Theatre Association (formerly British Drama League)	..	4,900
Educational Centres Association	.. .. .	3,000
National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations	.. ..	3,650
National Federation of Women's Institutes	.. .. .	5,600
National Union of Townswomen's Guilds	.. .. .	5,000
National Institute of Adult Education	.. .. .	8,700
Rural Music Schools Association	.. .. .	5,950
Workers' Educational Association	.. .. .	8,000
		<hr/>
		44,800
		<hr/>

\**Adult Education—A Plan for Development*, HMSO, £1.90 (£1.99 by post).

## SECTION IV

### UNIVERSITIES (GREAT BRITAIN)

#### *University finance*

1. For the terms of the quinquennial settlement announced in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, see Part One paras. 35–39 inclusive.

#### *Building*

2. Cost limits for university building projects were increased by 15 per cent during the year.

3. For the allocation in the 1974–75 building programme announced in the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*, see Part One para. 38.

#### *Student numbers*

4. The full-time student population rose to 240,913, a provisional figure for October 1972 supplied to the University Grants Committee by the universities.

#### *Open University*

5. From the preliminary registration of 20,500 new students for 1972 the University finally registered 15,564 for a total of 16,579 courses. In addition it had 15,857 previously registered students taking 18,094 courses. In examinations towards the end of the year, a total of 33,458 credits were awarded to some 25,000 students and the University's first graduates totalled 867. Over 32,000 applications had been received for 1973 foundation courses and some 17,000 new undergraduate students were expected to begin their studies in January 1973.

6. Following correspondence with the Department the University agreed to a pilot experiment whereby it would admit a first intake of 500 18-year-old students in January 1974. The students would be made up of about 250 with 'A' level qualifications and a similar number without, and would follow the Open University's undergraduate courses on the usual part-time basis. To help meet the additional expenditure the Department agreed to increase its grant by a maximum of £40,000 a year, and further indicated that it would be prepared to consider a research grant to monitor and evaluate the project.

7. The Department agreed to another pilot scheme whereby students at the Milton Keynes College of Education could register with the Open University and pursue a joint course leading to a Certificate of Education of the Oxford Delegacy and a BA Degree of the Open University. The scheme is currently confined to a limited group of students but it has been envisaged that, when the scheme is fully in operation, all students entering the College will register for the Open University's Degree.



8. During the year, the Department approved the University's proposals to extend the administration block at a cost of £148,000 and the work was completed in the course of the year.

#### *Cranfield Institute of Technology*

9. The Cranfield Institute of Technology was allocated grants-in-aid of recurrent expenditure during the 1972-75 triennium initially valued as follows: £1.75m in 1972-73, £1.875m in 1973-74 and £1.985m in 1974-75. A start on a new building for the School of Management to house 300 students was approved at an estimated cost, including fees and furniture, of £608,000.

#### *First employment of graduates*

10. The tenth annual statistical review of the pattern of employment followed by university graduates immediately after graduating was published in November by the University Grants Committee\*. Of the 46,711 first degree graduates of UK origin in 1970-71, 40 per cent went on to further education or training and 4.9 per cent went into employment in the United Kingdom. The balance of 25.1 per cent included overseas students returning to their own countries, students going overseas, those already in, or not available for, employment, those still seeking permanent employment and those whose future was unknown.

#### *University academic salaries and superannuation*

11. Negotiations at the beginning of the year resulted in increases from 1 October 1971 which added  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to the total cost of salaries of university non-clinical academic and related staff. In the summer there was a further agreed settlement from 1 October 1972 which will add a further 8 per cent.

12. University clinical academic staff received increases from 1 April 1972 which will add 8.7 per cent to the total cost of their salaries.

13. Progress was made during the year in discussions between Government Departments, the UGC and representatives of university interests on proposals for a new scheme of superannuation to replace the Federated Superannuation System for Universities (FSSU).

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\**First Employment of University Graduates 1970-71*, HMSO 68p (73½p by post).

## SECTION V

### LIBRARIES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

#### *National Libraries*

1. The British Library Act 1972, giving legal effect to the proposals of the White Paper\* published in January 1971, received the Royal Assent on 27 July 1972. The Organising Committee set up to plan the organisation, staffing and future scope of the Library's services continued its work throughout the year in preparation for the establishment of the Board of the British Library early in 1973.

2. The report† of the National Libraries ADP Feasibility Study was published in September. Following its consideration of the report, the Organising Committee authorised the execution of detailed systems and ADP studies preparatory to the introduction of computer-based services in the British Library.

3. The new extension at the National Lending Library for Science and Technology's premises at Boston Spa was opened by Lord Eccles, Paymaster General, in November, and construction continued on further premises there to be ready in the summer of 1973 for the Lending Services Division to be formed from the National Central Library and the National Lending Library.

#### *Library Advisory Council (England)*

4. The work of the Library Advisory Council for England set up under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964 is recorded in Appendix A.

#### *Library statistics*

5. The collection of statistical data on further education libraries is now in a form compatible with international recommendations.

#### *Local Authorities expenditure*

6. The current expenditure of local authorities in England and Wales on the provision of public libraries, museums and art galleries in 1971-72 compared with the previous year, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 10.—*Expenditure by local authorities under the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964*

	1970-71	1971-72	Percentage increase
	£m	£m	
Public Libraries Expenditure on books .. .. .	12·4	14·2	14·5
Total expenditure .. .. .	57·0	63·9	12·1
Museums and Art Galleries ..	5·7	6·8	19·3
Total .. .. .	62·7	70·7	12·8

\**The British Library*, Cmnd 4572, HMSO 7½p (10p by post). (See also *Education and Science* in 1971, page 23, para. 1.)

†See Appendix G, page 58.



The rate support grant for 1972-73 as increased to allow for rises in pay and prices took into account local authorities expenditure of £78.7m on public libraries, museums and art galleries. The comparable estimated expenditure for 1973-74 was £86.1m.

### *Library manpower*

7. The Department continued to collect, analyse and make available data concerning the output of library schools and the employment position of newly-qualified librarians. In April, the Department instituted a national census of staff employed in libraries and information departments.

### *Public Library Authorities*

8. The number of library authorities on 31 December 1972 was 385. During the year the Urban District Councils of Newtown (Montgomeryshire) and Rothwell (Northants) relinquished their library powers under Section 6(5) of the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964.

### *Inter-library co-operation*

9. Following the experiments in the computer-assisted production of location records in the London and South Eastern Region (LASER) which were supported by the Department, the LASER/standard book numbers system has been adopted for use throughout the country if required. Following a feasibility study proposals for converting the main union catalogue of bookstocks held in public libraries in the region are under consideration.

### *College libraries*

10. The provision of new or improved library facilities in polytechnics continued to expand. In 1971-72 building work started at Bristol Polytechnic, including the first phase of the library (£200,000). The programme for building starts in 1972-73 (£1,120,000) includes provision for library facilities at three polytechnics—Hatfield, Manchester and Sheffield—and the 1973-74 programme (£4,900,000) provides for new libraries or improved facilities at 15 polytechnics. The improvement of library facilities continues to feature prominently in the colleges of education major building programme.

### *Public Lending Right*

11. The Report\* was published in May of the Working Party set up by the Paymaster General in 1971 to consider how an amendment to the Copyright Act 1956 which added lending to the public to the acts restricted by copyright might be implemented. The Working Party was not required to make recommendations and its remit was essentially one of analysing how a scheme for the establishment of a public lending right might be devised in practical terms. The report was published without any Government commitment and the comments invited from those likely to be affected were under study at the turn of the year.

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\*Public Lending Right, HMSO 30p.

## SECTION VI

### CIVIL SCIENCE (UNITED KINGDOM)

#### *Government Research and Development*

1. The publication of a Green Paper\* on the organisation of Government Research and Development in November 1971 aroused widespread public debate, in the course of which written submissions were made to the Secretary of State by the Research Councils, the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, the University Grants Committee and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. After careful consideration of all the views expressed, the Government published a White Paper† in July. In it the Government reaffirmed their intention, announced in the Green Paper, of extending the customer/contractor approach to all their applied research and development, and also of retaining the system of Research Councils under the sponsorship of the Secretary of State for Education and Science. In order to enable other departments to be more closely associated with the Councils' programmes, it was announced that the Councils would be asked to amend their charters so as to include departmental representatives in their membership. The Council for Scientific Policy was to be replaced by a new advisory body consisting of the chief officers of the Research Councils, senior scientists from customer departments, the chairman of the UGC, a representative of the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser, and a number of independent members. It was further announced that, subject to the establishment of chief scientist organisations in the main customer departments, part of the science budget of the DES would be transferred to those departments to help meet their needs for commissioned research from the ARC, the MRC and the NERC. The funds to be transferred amounted (at 1971-72 prices) to £10m in 1973-74 rising to £15m in 1974-75 and to £20m in 1975-76, plus further specific sums relating to the work of the Nature Conservancy and the Soil Survey of England and Wales. Existing arrangements for financing the work of the SSRC and SRC would remain unchanged.

#### *The Research Councils*

2. Following the publication of the White Paper, the general principles to be observed in commissioning research were agreed by the Department, the Research Councils and the main customer departments, and discussions took place during the autumn between Councils and departments to determine the main areas of research in which departments were interested. Preparations were made by the Councils for the amendment of their charters in accordance with the White Paper.

3. A review of the management structures of the five Research Councils was begun with the assistance of the Civil Service Department.

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\**A Framework for Government Research and Development*, Cmnd 4814, HMSO 52½p (58p by post). (See also *Education and Science in 1971* page 26 para. 2.)

†*Framework for Government Research and Development*, Cmnd 5046, HMSO 13p.



4. The annual reports of the Research Councils are listed in Appendix G as is the *Third Report of the Council for Scientific Policy*, published as the final act of that body.

#### *The Nature Conservancy*

5. It was announced in the White Paper that the Government had decided to transfer the function of establishing and maintaining nature reserves, and of providing advice and information on nature conservation, from the NERC to a new body to be set up by the Secretary of State for the Environment in consultation with the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales.\* Research in nature conservation was to remain with the NERC, and it was envisaged that there would be close working relations between the two bodies. The Nature Conservancy Committee of the NERC was reconstituted on an interim basis, pending the introduction of legislation to effect the transfer, and arrangements were made to discuss with the NERC and with the staff associations concerned the distribution of staff and facilities.

#### *Advisory Board for the Research Councils*

6. On 6 September the Secretary of State announced the terms of reference of the new Advisory Board which replaced the Council for Scientific Policy:

- (a) To advise the Secretary of State on her responsibility for Civil Science with particular reference to the Research Council system, its articulation with the universities and Departments, the support of postgraduate students and the proper balance between international and national scientific activities;
- (b) To advise the Secretary of State on the allocation of the science budget among the Research Councils and other bodies, taking the account funds paid to them by customer Departments and the purposes to which such funds are devoted;
- (c) To promote close liaison between the Councils and the users of their research.

Sir Frederick Dainton was appointed as the Board's first Chairman.

#### *Office for Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI).*

7. Details of OSTI's expenditure in support of research are given in Appendix 2. All new OSTI grants and all formal reports arising from OSTI-supported research are announced quarterly in *OSTI—Newsletter* which is available to all interested bodies.

8. The most important of this year's innovations has been the launching, at the suggestion of the Advisory Committee for Scientific and Technical Information, of review exercises, including the convening of special committees and seminars, in order to assess progress with recent research and development in important subject fields and to identify priorities for further research. In addition, with the growth of scientific information activities in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the European Economic Community and UNESCO, OSTI's co-ordinating role, as the general focus in Government for scientific and technical information, has become increasingly important.

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\*Cmnd 5046 para 55.

## *The Royal Societies*

9. In March the Government announced its intention to expand the facilities for scientific and technological interchange with Europe.\* Discussions were held with the Royal Society on arrangements for additional grant-in-aid from 1973–74 to permit a doubling by 1975–76 of the number of fellowships made jointly with the SRC under the programme for scientific interchange with Western Europe.

10. To meet the wishes of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, it was decided that it should receive its grant-in-aid from the Scottish Office.†

### *“Search” exhibition*

11. A major exhibition of the work supported by the Agricultural, Medical, Natural Environment and Science Research Councils was opened by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh at the Science Museum on 1 May. The exhibition, which remained open until 28 October, was seen by an estimated 500,000, including organised groups from schools and other educational institutions.

### *European Economic Community*

12. Officials of the Department have taken part in discussions in Brussels of the Commission’s proposals for a common Community policy for scientific research and technological development.

### *European Molecular Biology Laboratory*

13. In June the United Kingdom announced its willingness to participate in the proposed European Molecular Biology Laboratory subject to a limitation on the annual subscription.

### *Facilities for high flux neutron beam research*

14. With the approval of the Government, the Science Research Council concluded negotiations for *de facto* partnership in the Institut Max von Laue-Paul Langevin (ILL), Grenoble from 1 January 1973, pending modification of the formal instruments governing the Institut. The arrangements give British scientists early access to the ILL reactor, originally financed by the French and German partners, which provides facilities for research using high flux neutron beam techniques.

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\*Parliamentary Debates. Commons. 1971–72 Vol. 832, cols. 245–246 (*Written Answers*).

†Cmnd 5046 para 60.



## SECTION VII

### WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

*The Secretary of State for Wales is responsible for all schools in Wales, including nursery, primary and secondary, special, direct grant and independent schools. This chapter is concerned with those educational functions in Wales which remain the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Education and Science.*

*Developments affecting England and Wales uniformly are covered in the appropriate sections of this Report.*

#### FURTHER EDUCATION

1. Building has begun on the teaching accommodation for the Welsh College of Music and Drama.

#### *Student numbers*

2. The provisional numbers of students attending grant-aided major further education establishments in Wales in November 1972 were 12,000 full-time, and 1,700 sandwich, 31,000 part-time day and 20,300 evening only students.
3. Approximately 2,100 students were enrolled on all courses at the Glamorgan Polytechnic in November 1972, compared with 2,024 in 1971.

#### *Courses*

4. A new course for the training of speech therapists started at the Llandaff College of Technology. This is the first course of its kind to be provided in Wales.

#### *Building*

5. The value of further education projects started in 1972 was £1.2m. Approval was given in October for building work to start in 1973-74 to the value of £1.8m. This included provision for new engineering departments in the Glamorgan Polytechnic. In November, Wales was allocated £3.3m to start planning and design work on projects for 1974-75. These included extensions and hostel accommodation at Glamorgan Polytechnic; new buildings at Dyfed and Swansea Colleges of Art; extensions to the College of Horticulture, Flintshire, Cross Keys Technical College, Llandaff College of Technology and the College of Further Education, Newtown; and hostel accommodation at Llanbardan Campus.

#### *Colleges of Further Education*

6. New articles of government for 18 further education establishments in Wales were approved by the Secretary of State under Section 1 (3) of the Education (No. 2) Act 1968.

## ADULT EDUCATION

7. Grants totalling £204,340 for the academic session 1971-72, compared with £181,014 in 1970-71, were made to the seven Responsible Bodies providing courses of liberal adult education in Wales.

8. Provisional student numbers in evening institutes and adult education classes provided by LEAs were 123,800 in November 1972 compared with 120,000 in 1971. 37,000 students were registered in courses of adult education provided by Responsible Bodies in 1971-72.

## TRAINING OF TEACHERS

### *Initial Training*

9. In the 1971-72 session the total student numbers in the nine Welsh colleges was 6,292.

10. Certificates in education were awarded to 1,966 students, art teachers, certificates to 58 students and BEd degrees to 117 students.

11. Of the 293 students receiving the Certificate of Proficiency in Bilingual Teaching, 252 received Form 3 of the Certificate for teaching Welsh and English as second languages and teaching through the medium of Welsh.

## YOUTH SERVICE

12. The new arrangements for capital grants for the voluntary youth service which came into operation on 1 April are reported in paragraph 13 on page 20.

## LIBRARIES

### *Library Advisory Council (Wales)*

13. The activities of the Library Advisory Council for Wales are recorded (in accordance with the Public Libraries and Museums Act 1964) in Appendix A.



# SECTION VIII

## FINANCE AND GENERAL

### FINANCE

#### Public expenditure

1. In 1971-72, public expenditure on education in England and Wales (excluding Welsh schools which are the responsibility of the Welsh Office) and on universities in Great Britain was £2,618.1m compared with £2,225.3m in 1970-71. The following table sets out the main heads of expenditure together with the corresponding figures for the previous year:

TABLE 11.—*Summary of public authorities education expenditure falling within the area of the responsibility of the Secretary of State*

£m.

Sector	1970-71			1971-72 (Provisional)		
	Current	Capital	Total	Current	Capital	Total
Schools (England)						
Primary .. .. .	436.2	} 195.4	1,240.3	512.7	} 254.4	1,499.6
Secondary .. .. .	477.9			568.3		
Other (i) .. .. .	130.8			164.2		
Further Education (England and Wales) .. .. .	262.7	44.9	307.6	311.9	52.8	364.7
Teacher Training (England and Wales) .. .. .	102.0	7.2	109.2	116.7	8.1	124.8
Universities (Great Britain) ..	284.8	76.0	360.8	317.6	80.6	398.2
Other .. .. .	96.4	6.5	102.9	113.0	7.2	120.2
School Meals and Milk (England)	94.6	9.9	104.5	99.9	10.7	110.6
Total (ii) .. .. .	1,885.4	339.9	2,225.3	2,204.3	413.8	2,618.1

(i) Includes nursery and special schools, fees and grants to independent and direct grant schools, school health and transport of pupils.

(ii) Does not include loan charges paid by local authorities which amounted to £189m in 1970-71 and £202m in 1971-72.

Expenditure in Wales on schools and school meals and milk was £109.1m in 1971-72 compared with £90.2m in 1970-71.

2. About half of the total current expenditure on education was on teachers' and lecturers' salaries which amounted to £980.4m in 1971-72 (£830.6m in 1970-71). Expenditure on awards to students in universities, further education and colleges of education was £141.3m compared with £122.4m in the previous year.

#### Rate Support Grants

3. Local authority expenditure in 1971-72 was assisted by the Exchequer through rate support grants paid by the Department of the Environment under the Local Government Act 1966. The rate support grants for 1971-72 for England and Wales were based on estimates of local authority expenditure

which included £2,196m for education (with school meals and milk) after allowing for increases in pay and prices up to the spring of 1972. The estimate for 1972-73 was £2,537m after allowing for increases in pay and prices up to November 1972.

4. Following negotiations with the local authorities in autumn 1972 the total of rate support grants was fixed at £2,875m for 1973-74\*. The estimated expenditure taken into account in respect of the education service, including school meals and milk, was £2,768m.

5. The White Paper *Public Expenditure to 1976-77*†, which was published in December, showed that public expenditure on education and libraries in Great Britain is planned to increase from £3,375m in 1972-73 to £3,857m in 1976-77 on the price basis of the Public Expenditure Survey in 1972. In 1976-77, education and libraries will account for over 14% of total public expenditure.

*Inter-Authority payments*

6. The rates recommended by the Local Education Authorities Committee on Inter-Authority payments, which advises on recoupment and inter-authority adjustment rates, were as follows:

TABLE 12.—*Tuition costs per pupil\**

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Primary pupil and middle school pupil aged under 11	£108	£124	£145
Secondary pupil aged under 16 and middle school pupil aged 11 and over .. .. .	£185	£210	£235
Secondary pupil aged 16 and over .. .. .	£300	£325	£365

\*For adjustments in respect of primary and secondary school pupils living in one area and educated in another, by financial year.

TABLE 13.—*Tuition costs per student hour\**

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Colleges of Further Education			
C level work (i) .. .. .	7s 11d (39½p)	43p	46p
B level work (i) .. .. .	9s 3d (46p)	51p	54p
A2 level work (i) .. .. .	12s 6d (62½p)	68p	73p
Agricultural Institutes .. .. .	£581 per year or 8s 5d (42p)	£691 per year or 51p	£732 per year or 54p

\*For recoupment payments for further education, by academic year.  
(i) As defined in Appendix II Part A of the 1972 Report of the Burnham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, HMSO, 36½p.

\**Local Government Finance (England and Wales) The Rate Support Grant Order 1972* Report by the Secretary of State for the Environment, 1972. HMSO 10½p (13p by post).  
\**Public Expenditure to 1976-77, 1972, Cmnd 5178* 68p (74½p by post).



### *Science allocations*

7. The science allocations for the financial year 1972-73 totalled £135·062m:

	£m
Agricultural Research Council	21·104
Medical Research Council	25·100
Natural Environment Research Council	18·092
Science Research Council	62·351
Social Science Research Council	4·968
Science Grants and Services	1·964
Natural History Museum (excluding expenditure on the vote of the Department of the Environment)	1·483

### TEACHERS' PAY AND SUPERANNUATION

#### *Pay*

8. Negotiated agreements gave teachers in further education, farm institutes and colleges of education increases from 1 April 1972 which involved an overall addition to the salary bill of about 7·7 per cent. There was no agreement for school teachers. Arbitrators' recommendations were implemented which involved an increase of 9·6 per cent overall.

9. In September the schoolteachers submitted a claim that the London area allowance should be increased from 1 November 1972 from £118 to £300 p.a. Against the background of the tripartite national discussions between the Government, the CBI and the TUC, the management panels offered an increase to £133 (12·7 per cent). This offer was rejected by all the groups of teachers except those in colleges of education who made an agreement) and subsequently lapsed.

10. The main claim for pay increases to operate from 1 April 1973 tabled in the Burnham Primary and Secondary Committees in July was still being discussed at the end of the year.

#### *Superannuation*

11. During the year the joint working party of representatives of the Department, the Scottish Education Department, the local authority and the teachers' associations concluded a far-reaching review of the teachers' superannuation schemes. The two Secretaries of State accepted its report. The main recommendations were the integration and improvement from 1 April 1972 of the existing personal and family benefits schemes, and the introduction of one-year, instead of three-year, averaging of the terminal salary on which the pension is based. The first two of the necessary sets of regulations had been made by the end of the year.

# STUDENT SUPPORT

## Student numbers

TABLE 14.—*Students' awards current in England and Wales (academic years)*

	1969-70		1970-71	
	number	£m	number	£m
First degree comparable and lower level awards (i)	371,936	123.0	378,733	132.7
Postgraduate awards				
DES .. .. .	7,120	3.2	7,735	3.7
LEA .. .. .	1,755	0.6	1,368	0.4
Research Councils (ii)	10,975	7.3	12,391	8.4
Total .. .. .	19,850	11.1	21,494	12.5

(i) These figures include awards from all public sources, and those on full-time courses of initial teacher training under teacher training grant arrangements.

(ii) Research Council awards relate to Great Britain (except the Medical Research Council, which refers to the United Kingdom).

12. Mature state scholarships were offered on the same basis as in previous years, and were awarded to 22 men and 6 women in 1972-73.

13. Postgraduate studentships were offered on a competitive basis as in previous years as follows:

TABLE 15.—*State studentships: applications, offers and acceptances 1972-73*

	Major State Studentships	One Year State Studentships
Applications .. .. .	1,627 (i)	1,362 (ii)
Offers .. .. .	613	397
Acceptances .. .. .	545	388

(i) Including 85 and 32 within the fields respectively covered by the Hayter\* and Parry† reports.

(ii) Including 13 and 10 within these respective fields.

14. Numbers of bursaries offered to higher education institutions on a quota basis were as follows:

TABLE 16.—*Postgraduate Bursaries*

	1972	
	Available	Taken-up
Art studies .. .. .	395	363
Museum studies, linguistics and other disciplines ..	125	97
Librarianship .. .. .	264	264

\*Report of the Sub-Committee on Oriental, Slavonic, East European and African Studies, 1961, HMSO 32½p (36p by post).

†Report of the Committee on Latin American Studies, 1965, HMSO 35p (38½p by post).



### Rates of grant

15. In accordance with increases agreed in 1971 the following rates applied in 1972:

TABLE 17.—*Student maintenance grant rates at 1 September 1972*

First degree and comparable courses .. .. .	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
London and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge	£465	£480	£500
Elsewhere .. .. .	£430	£445	£465
At home .. .. .	£345	£355	£370
Colleges of education students (England and Wales) in residence .. .. .	£190	£200	£210

16. The rates of postgraduate studentships, except the basic grant for married women living at home with husbands who were able to work, were as follows:

TABLE 18.—*Postgraduate studentship award rates, from Autumn 1972*

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Students in college, hall or lodgings .. .. .	£630	£650	£675
Living at home .. .. .	£485	£500	£520

### Student Union Finance

17. Discussions continued with a wide range of organisations on the consultative document about the financing of student unions, which was issued towards the end of 1971, but no consensus of views emerged.

## EDUCATIONAL BUILDING

### School development projects

18. A study of the building needs of educationally subnormal children in day schools was published in *Design Note 10*.<sup>\*</sup> Descriptions and progress reports of development projects of Architects and Building Branch are published in *Design Notes*<sup>†</sup> and *Building Bulletins*<sup>‡</sup>.

### Standards for school premises

19. In September the Standards for School Premises Regulations 1959 were amended<sup>§</sup> to enable those local education authorities who wished to try out the recommendations of *Design Note 10*. Regulations<sup>¶</sup> in metric units were made in December.

<sup>\*</sup> *Design Note 10: ESN Special Schools: Designing for the Severely Handicapped.*

<sup>†</sup> Available free from Publications Despatch Centre, Department of Education and Science, Oneypot Lane, Canons Park, Stanmore, Middlesex.

<sup>‡</sup> Published by HMSO.

<sup>§</sup> See Appendix F—Standards for School Premises (Amendment) Regulations 1972.

<sup>¶</sup> Standards for School Premises Regulations 1972.

## OECD programme on educational building

20. Two study teams from the OECD visited the Department in October to discuss trends in secondary school designs and the development of industrialised systems for educational building.

### Environmental design

21. Guide lines on the design of the internal environment of schools, based on the work of Professors Ralph Hopkinson and Newton Watson, were published in August, and a series of regional seminars involving local authority architects and engineers was held in the autumn.

### Building Productivity Group

22. In co-operation with the educational building consortia and the Building Research Establishment, the Building Productivity Group was engaged in the design of a standardised joint for consortium building systems which would increase the interchangeability of external wall components.

### Laboratories Investigation Unit

23. Detailed design work started on the conversion of the Armstrong Building for the Department of Zoology of the University of Newcastle on Tyne, following up the outline proposals put forward in LIU Paper 5 \* in 1970.

### Polytechnic Study Group

24. At Leicester Polytechnic, a small social centre for science and technology students and staff has been created by the conversion of part of an existing building in a way that complements the new central communal building now being designed by the Group.

### Cost limits

25. Cost limits for school projects were increased by 15% from 1 April 1972 and those for further education and colleges of education by the same amount from 1 July 1972.

### Building progress

26. The figures for 1972 and the three previous years are as follows:

TABLE 19.—*Educational Building (i)*

	Value of projects started in:—				Value of projects completed in:—				£m. Value of work under construction at end of 1972
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972	
Major projects:—									
Primary and secondary schools ..	80.0	111.8	155.4	181.9	95.2	89.3	106.4	116.9	268.5
Further education .. .. .	25.1	15.9	31.8	25.9	24.9	27.0	21.0	18.4	58.3
Colleges of education .. .. .	3.9	5.2	5.7	3.3	6.1	3.8	2.4	4.7	9.0
Special schools and school health projects .. .. .	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.4	4.5	4.3	6.9	4.5	10.0
Total .. .. .	115.2	138.5	199.5	217.5	130.7	124.4	136.7	144.5	345.8
Other projects .. .. .	29.9	33.6	43.0	51.2	30.9	33.6	35.9	45.6	23.2
All projects .. .. .	145.1	172.1	242.5	268.7	161.6	158.0	172.6	190.1	369.0

(i) The figures do not include site purchase, professional fees or the cost of furniture and equipment.

\*LIU Paper 5: *Conversions of Buildings for Science and Technology*.



## GENERAL

### REORGANISATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

27. The Local Government Act which provided for a new structure of local government in England (outside Greater London) and Wales and also dealt with the allocation of functions among the new authorities, received the Royal Assent on 26 October 1972. The new authorities formally take over their full responsibilities on 1 April 1974.

#### *New local education authorities*

28. The Act provided that the new local education authorities in England would be the district councils in the metropolitan areas and the county councils outside of those areas. In Wales, the county councils would be the new education authorities. As a result of this reorganisation of local government the number of local education authorities in England (outside Greater London) would be reduced from 124 (45 counties and 79 county boroughs) to 75 (36 metropolitan districts and 39 non-metropolitan counties), and in Wales from 17 (13 counties and four county boroughs) to eight (counties). The overall effect would be to reduce the total number of local education authorities in England and Wales (including ILEA and the 20 outer London borough education authorities) from 162 to 104. The Act provided for the abolition of all excepted districts and divisional executives from 31 March 1974. It ensured the retention of the statutory requirements relating to the establishment of education committees. It also retained the necessity for every local education authority to have a chief education officer, but it would no longer be necessary to submit to the Secretary of State a short list of candidates.

#### *Library authorities*

29. The Local Government Act provided that the library authorities in England outside Greater London would be the same as the education authorities. In Wales the county councils would be the library authorities, although provision was made in the Act for the Secretary of State to constitute a county district council as the library authority for its area. In the field of museums and art galleries, county and district councils would have concurrent powers.

#### *The future of the School Health Services*

30. A working party set up by the Department of Health and Social Security to consider collaboration between the new health authorities and local education authorities examined the future arrangements for the school health services. The Government's decision was announced on 13 July 1972.\*

Local education authorities would be closely identified with the planning of Health Authorities for child health generally. Medical and dental inspection and treatment functions of LEAs would at an appropriate time become the responsibility for the National Health Service. Local education authorities would have continuing responsibility for identifying and meeting special educational needs and the NHS would undertake to provide them with health advice and resources required for these purposes and for any other of their functions. It would be in the interests of child health for there to be an integrated service. The

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\*Parliamentary Debates. Commons 1971-72. Vol. 840, cols. 400, 401 (*Written Answers*).

professional staff concerned would be employed by a reorganised National Health Service. The present function of the principal school medical officer and the principal school dental officer of advising the local education authority would be undertaken by a doctor and dentist for each area on the staff of the area health authority. Consideration was being given to the question of whether local education authorities might need to retain powers to secure advice and resources in exceptional circumstances. The report of the working party would be circulated to the appropriate associations for comment. The Secretary of State for Social Services was to initiate with the Secretary of State for Education and Science, in consultation with all the interests concerned, a comprehensive review of all child health and school health needs.

### *Complaints machinery for local government*

31. In May, the Government announced proposals\* for an independent statutory Commission for Local Administration to afford protection from maladministration in local government affairs. The application of the scheme to education which included limitation of the Commissioner's jurisdiction over the internal affairs of schools and colleges is discussed in an Annex to the Consultation Document† sent to local authorities and staff interests.

### *Departmental staff*

32. The staff of the Department and HM Inspectorate was 2,819 on 31 December 1972, compared with 2,858 on 1 January 1972. The move of the Headquarters of the Department to Elizabeth House at Waterloo was completed in the autumn of 1972. Virtually all the London staff are now housed in one building.

## EDUCATIONAL PLANNING AND RESEARCH

### *Planning*

33. The first 2 years of the Departmental Planning Organisation‡ culminated in the publication in December of the White Paper *Education: A Framework for Expansion*.§ This review covered about three quarters of education expenditure within the Secretary of State's responsibility and covered a ten year period (as compared with the five year period covered in annual Public Expenditure White Papers). Its preparation drew heavily on data compiled and analysed for the Department's programme budget. The Policy Groups of the Planning Organisation were the principal means of co-ordinating forward policy amongst Branches over this wide field.

### *Educational research*

34. The Department continued to provide funds for educational research projects. These funds are made available through the general educational research programme, administered by the Planning Unit. For a summary of expenditure see Appendix C. To qualify for grant, projects must be supported

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\*Parliamentary Debates. Commons 1971-72. Vol. 837 col. 76 (*Written Answers*).

†*Consultation Document* Proposals for a Commission for Local Administration. Department of Environment.

‡See *Education and Science in 1971*, page 37. HMSO 36½p (40p by post).

§See Part One.



y one or more Branches in the Department on grounds of their relevance to policy development or to issues of general public concern in education. The results of research are made available in suitable form to the education service, or to the public generally.

A cumulative list\* of current research projects supported by the Department is published annually. A list of projects costing over some £5,000 approved or completed during 1972 appears at Appendix C(iii).

#### *Principal completions and reports in 1972*

##### *Reading*

35. In May, the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) published a report of the National Survey of Reading Comprehension undertaken in 1970–71 at the request of the Department.†

Partly as a consequence of this report, the Secretary of State set up the Committee of Enquiry into Reading and the Use of English under Sir Alan Bullock (see paragraph 19, page 11).

##### *Educational arrangements for schools with immigrant pupils*

36. See paragraphs 15, 16, page 11.

##### *Action research in educational priority areas*

37. This project, jointly financed from 1968 with the Social Science Research Council, was directed by Dr A. H. Halsey of the University of Oxford Department of Social and Administrative Studies. It explored, in selected areas of high social need, ways of helping schools to relate their work better to the life of the local community. The project concentrated particularly on children under five and in primary schools. The first volume of its report‡ was published in October.

#### *Principal Approvals in 1972*

##### *National Child Development Survey*

38. A third follow-up of the cohort study of young children being undertaken by the National Child Development Survey under the aegis of the National Children's Bureau was to be jointly financed with the Department of Health and Social Security. Other Departments (principally the Home Office, Department of Employment and Scottish Departments) were also to be concerned. The results of the survey of the children at age 7§ (partly financed by the Department) were published in 1972.

##### *Attainment in mathematics*

39. An examination of the feasibility of conducting periodic surveys of children's attainment in mathematics, particularly at the age of 11 and 15, began in July. The study which is expected to take until 1974 is being conducted by NFER.

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\*Available free on request from the Department of Education and Science.

†*The Trend of Reading Standards*, K. B. Start and B. K. Wells, NFER 1972, price 70p (75p post).

‡*Educational Priority: EPA Problems and Policies*, Vol. 1, HMSO 1972, price £1.20 (£1.29 post).

§*From Birth to Seven*, R. Davie, N. Butler, and H. Goldstein. Longmans. £2.00 post free.

### *The education of maladjusted children*

40. A project to study the effects of offering children identified as maladjusted a variety of treatments based on the school was approved in March. The investigation, under the direction of Dr I. Kolvin, is centred on the Nuffield Psychiatry Unit attached to the University of Newcastle and forms part of a major research programme into special education launched by the Department in 1971 with funds of £300,000.

## EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

### *National organisation for promoting educational technology*

41. The report of the Working Party on Central Arrangements for Promoting Educational Technology in the United Kingdom was published in February,\* and comment was invited from organisations interested in the subject (including the local authorities' associations and teachers' associations and other government departments). After consultation with the Secretaries of State for Scotland, for Wales and for Northern Ireland it was announced that the Secretary of State, with the Secretary of State for Scotland, would implement those recommendations which were directly of their concern. The term of office of the National Council for Educational Technology,† under its existing constitution, was extended to 30 September 1973 to allow time for the new organisation to be established.

### *Development programme in computer-assisted learning*

42. The inauguration of a national programme for the development of computer-assisted learning was announced in May. Seven government departments were made jointly responsible for sponsoring the programme: Department of Education and Science, Scottish Education Department, Ministry of Education for Northern Ireland, Welsh Education Office, Ministry of Defence, Department of Employment and Department of Trade and Industry.

The programme, derived from proposals put forward in 1969 by the National Council for Educational Technology‡, would be directed to those areas of education and of industrial and other training where the use of computers seemed likely to be most advantageous to teachers and students. Such areas might include the teaching of science and mathematics for students in the 16 to 21 age range; higher education in science, mathematics and medicine; and technician training in the Armed Services. The programme would be determined on the basis of feasibility studies and there was no firm commitment of total expenditure. The Government was prepared, if the programme went well, to spend up to £2m (at October 1971 prices) over five years. Expenditure would fall on the Department of Education and Science Vote. The programme would be under the supervision of a committee drawn predominantly from the interested government departments, and would be under the management of a programme directorate appointed, in consultation with the Department, by the National Council for Educational Technology.

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\*See Appendix G.

†*Education and Science* in 1971, page 38.

‡*Education and Science* in 1969, page 129.



## THE LIBRARY

43. The Library has completed its move to Elizabeth House at Waterloo, and can once again welcome those engaged in educational research to consult its extensive book-stock. The new arrangements for recalling books from its reserve stock and earlier runs of periodicals are running smoothly.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (EDUCATION)

### *European Economic Community*

44. In pursuance of Article 57 of the Treaty of Rome, the Commission of the EC has prepared a number of draft directives relating to the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, in the context of freedom to practice professions throughout the Community. The Department played a leading role in the consideration of the general problems involved in these directives, and took part in discussions in Brussels on the subject. None of the directives had been adopted at the time of Britain's entry into the EEC.

45. The Department also took part in discussions in Brussels on a French proposal to establish a European Centre for Educational Development. This matter is still under consideration.

46. The United Kingdom supported the proposal for a European University Institute at Florence in general terms and expressed the wish to play a part in its development in due course. The Department participated fully in the deliberations of the preparatory group charged with working out the detailed structure of the Institute.

47. On 1 September, HM Government adhered formally to the Statute governing the EEC's six European Schools in order to ensure that English language sections would be functioning by 1 January 1973. The schools provide education mainly for the children of employees of the communities and are experiments in multi-national educational co-operation. Participation in these schools does not affect the structure of the UK educational system.

### *Council of Europe*

48. The Department was represented at both Council for Cultural Co-operation meetings and the programme and main committee meetings. Experts were nominated by the Department to attend meetings organised by the Council and to participate in courses and seminars of member countries.

49. In March the Government announced\* that it would provide approximately £20,000 per annum to enable the Centre for Information on Language Teaching (CILT), in co-operation with the British Council's English Teaching Information Centre (ETIC) to function as a European Centre for information on current language teaching research.

50. At the same time it was announced that the UK would make available up to 100 bursaries to enable European teachers to attend UK short courses for teachers. Both initiatives arose out of the work of the Committee for General and Technical Education. They were widely welcomed and accepted by the Council for Cultural Co-operation.

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\*Parliamentary Debates, Commons 1971-72. Vol. 832 cols 246-247 (*Written Answers*).

51. Preparations were made for the Eighth Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education which will take place in Berne in June 1973. The main theme will be the education of the 16-19 age group both in full- and part time education.

### *UNESCO*

52. A member of HM Inspectorate led the UK delegation to the 3rd International Conference on Adult Education which took place in July and August in Tokyo.

53. In October and November the 17th General Conference of UNESCO was held in Paris; the UK delegation included a member of HM Inspectorate.

### *Visit to Australia and New Zealand*

54. The Secretary of State visited Australia and New Zealand during August and September when she met Ministers of the two countries and visited schools and higher education establishments. In Australia she also saw the work of divisions of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, the Anglo-Australian telescope at Siding Spring and the rocket launching site at Woomera and, in New Zealand, visited the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

### *Teacher Exchange and the Assistants Scheme*

55. The new scheme of teacher exchange was launched with 119 term exchanges with France and 26 with Germany. The ultimate aim is 1,000 exchanges overall enabling all teachers of modern languages to spend a term abroad at regular intervals. The scheme is administered by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.

56. The Joint Advisory Committee on Teacher Exchange representing the Central Bureau, the English Speaking Union and the League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers, was created in the spring. Its task is to co-ordinate the three official schemes. At the same time, administration of the exchange scheme with the USA was assumed by the Central Bureau.

57. The modern language assistants scheme is now the largest interchange movement of its kind. Numbers participating are contained in Appendix D.



## APPENDIX A

### LIBRARY ADVISORY COUNCIL (ENGLAND)

Working Parties were set up to consider whether it is desirable that some or all public libraries should develop as cultural centres and to examine the implications of the development of non-book materials in relation to the future of various kinds of libraries.

The Council submitted its views to the Secretary of State on the report of the Working Party appointed by the Paymaster General to consider how an amendment to the Copyright Act 1956 which added lending to the public to the acts restricted by copyright might be implemented. The Council's views were also conveyed to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on the establishment of small firms' advisory bureaux recommended in the Bolton Report on Small Firms.

At the request of the Council, the Department arranged for the statistics on the purchase of books for public libraries to be expressed in graphic form. The statistics are published jointly each year by the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants and the Society of County Treasurers. *Library Information Series No. 1, The Purchase of Books by Public Libraries* was published in August (HMSO, 20p).

### LIBRARY ADVISORY COUNCIL (WALES)

The Library and Information Services to Welsh Industry Working Party, set up in 1970, considered the results of the pilot study in Flintshire, Monmouthshire, South Carmarthenshire, West Glamorgan and Denbighshire. A revised questionnaire was prepared.

The Cultural Activities Working Party issued a questionnaire to library authorities in Wales in order to assess the present use of library buildings for cultural activities and as information centres.

A paper on *Computer Cataloguing in Flintshire County Council*, first presented to the Technological Aids Working Party, was issued to the full Council.

## APPENDIX B

### Grants to Voluntary Bodies for Educational Services under the Educational Services and Research Regulations, 1946 (Grant Regulations No. 4)

Organisation	Grant made or approved in 1972-73
	£
Association for Liberal Education .. .. .	1,000
Association of Teachers of Management .. .. .	2,000
British Association .. .. .	15,200
Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges .. .. .	174,137
Centre for Information on Language Teaching .. .. .	74,745
Council for Education in World Citizenship .. .. .	1,640
*Educational Foundation for Visual Aids .. .. .	26,000
Federation of Associations of Teachers of English to Pupils from Overseas .. .. .	500
Fund for International Student Co-operation .. .. .	20,000
Institute of Biology .. .. .	3,500
League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers .. .. .	5,448
*National Council for Educational Technology .. .. .	136,650
*National Foundation for Educational Research .. .. .	10,000
National Gipsy Education Council .. .. .	3,000
National Poultry Diploma Board .. .. .	500
Nursery School Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	250
Pre-School Playgroups Association .. .. .	7,000
Royal Agricultural Society of England .. .. .	4,000
Royal Institute of Chemistry .. .. .	3,000
Royal Institution .. .. .	4,000
Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents .. .. .	3,000
Save the Children Fund .. .. .	2,000
Technical Education Council .. .. .	1,500
Tyneside Film Theatre (North East Film Educational Project) ..	700

These grants are made for various purposes, e.g. for administrative expenses or for the provision of an information service. Where a grant includes an element for research, i.e. in the case of the bodies marked (\*), the relevant sums are also reported in Appendix C: Research and Development.



## APPENDIX C

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The following information, some of which appears in other publications, describes the Department's involvement in research and development and is produced in accordance with the Select Committee on Science and Technology: Government Observations on First and Fourth Reports Sessions 1971-72\*.

#### (i) Education and Libraries

The Supply Estimates for the financial year 1972-73† included the following subheads in the Department's Vote—Class VIII, Vote 1:

		1972-73 Estimates £760,000	1971-72 Expenditure £610,000
Subhead L	Schools Council (Grant in Aid) (increased by Supplementary Estimate to a total of £837,000)		
Subhead P	Educational Services and Research	£1,042,000	£688,848

2. Within these two subheads the following sums were specifically concerned with research and were itemised in some detail on page 33 of the Memorandum by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury—Estimates 1972-73:‡

		£	£
Subhead L	Schools Council expenditure on research and development met from within grant-in- aid. Revised figure (to reflect total grant-in- aid of £837,000) £569,000	509,000	422,774
Subhead P	Educational Research		
	General educational research	457,000	358,141
	National Council for Educational Technology	70,000	53,604
	Educational Foundation for Visual Aids (Experimental Unit)	9,000	8,000
	National Foundation for Educational Research	10,000	10,000
	Computer Assisted Learning Programme	100,000	Nil.

3. The Chief Secretary's Memorandum also showed the salaries, etc of the Department's staff (mainly professional grades but including some supporting staff) engaged on research:

34,000	31,000
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4. The Department's support of educational research is represented by the £457,000 above. This includes the expenditure expected to be incurred during the financial year 1972-73 on all current projects included in the Department's General Educational Research Programme.

5. More detailed information about this programme is given in the list at (iii) below.

6. These figures do not include research undertaken by the universities (estimated £76.5m 1972-73: see Table VII of the Chief Secretary's Memorandum, Cmnd 4921).

#### (ii) Science

##### RESEARCH COUNCILS

Details of the Research Council's expenditure on research and development may be found in the annual reports published by each of the Councils.

Cmnd 5177 paras 43, 45

H.C. 159 of 1971-72, Class VIII, Education and Science, HMSO, 60p (65½p by post).

Cmnd 4921

# APPENDIX C—continued

## OSTI

OSTI Expenditure on Research and Development in 1971-72 and 1972-73<sup>1</sup>

	1972-73 <sup>2</sup> (Estimated) £000	1971-72 (Expenditure) £000
<i>Subject-based</i>		
Mechanised bibliographic systems		
On-line .. .. .	51.2	33.7
Other .. .. .	237.8	237.8
Specialised information and data centres		
Data Compilation .. .. .	42.9	49.1
Data Research .. .. .	24.9	7.9
Information Research .. .. .	18.7	21.8
Other information research .. .. .	112.0 <sup>3</sup>	47.3 <sup>3</sup>
<i>General</i>		
Research in information science .. .. .	73.0	39.8
Library research .. .. .	168.0 <sup>3 4</sup>	140.6 <sup>3 4</sup>
Museums information research .. .. .	16.5	17.3
Liaison and education research .. .. .	47.8	43.1
TOTAL .. .. .	794.8	638.4

1. The figures exclude expenditure on postgraduate awards and on the non-research activities of Aslib and the National Reprographic Centre for documentation.

2. The figures include increases in costs over the year.

3. Including relevant research projects at Aslib.

4. Including research at the National Reprographic Centre for documentation.

Further details of OSTI research projects are published in the quarterly *OSTI Newsletter* which is available to all interested bodies. (See also paragraphs 7, 8 page 27.)

### (iii) Main Projects approved or completed within the Department's General Educational Research Programme, during 1972

#### PROJECTS APPROVED

Researcher and Institution	Title	Cost	Date Approved	Estimated Duration
Mrs C. Cox Mr M. Mealing Mrs J. Whitburn The Polytechnic of North London	A historical study of the development of polytechnics	£12,770	February	3 years
Mr J. E. G. Utting Social Science Research Council Survey Unit	Survey of the careers of Department of Education and Science post-graduate award holders.	£20,000	February	6 years
Dr I. Kolvin University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Operational research into the effectiveness of school-based treatments for maladjusted children	£250,000	March	6 years
Mr J. Pinder Political and Economic Planning	Study of the work and finance of national voluntary youth organisations	£26,000	May	18 months
Mr S. R. Barnes Local Authority Management Services and Computer Committee	Study of the staffing of public libraries: manpower forecasting in the field of librarianship	£53,870	May	2 years



APPENDIX C—*continued*

PROJECTS APPROVED—*Continued*

National Foundation for Educational Research	The development of tests of proficiency in English of immigrant pupils	£29,337	May	19 months
National Foundation for Educational Research	A feasibility study for a continuing national survey of attainment in mathematics in primary and secondary schools	£31,659	May	2 years
Dr J. H. Hogg University of Manchester Foster Adrian Research Centre	Behaviour modification for remedial training of the non-ambulant profoundly retarded child	£30,272	June	3 years
National Foundation for Educational Research	A study of late entrants to university	£8,501	August	15 months
Dr P. Fordham Department of Extra-curricular Studies, University of Southampton	An action research project to investigate the provision of adult education in areas of urban overspill	£32,823	August	3 years
University of Leeds	Colleges of Education curriculum project: Phase II	£27,120	August	4 years
National Foundation for Educational Research	Evaluation of phase II of the Colleges of Education curriculum project	£24,680	August	4 years
Dr S. J. Parker University of Nottingham	Research and development work in the teaching of English in certificate of education courses	£11,000	September	3 years
Professor E. W. Hawkins Language Teaching Centre University of York	Project for the production of demonstration films for the training of modern language teachers	£16,500	September	3 years
Dr A. H. Halsey University of Oxford Department of Social and Administrative Studies	The educational priority areas experiment: follow-up evaluation of pre-school children's learning in the West Riding area	£5,893 plus £4,419 from Social Science Research Council	October	2 years
Dr N. McKenzie University of Sussex	Curriculum development and educational technology in higher education	£15,774	October	3 years
Wiltshire College of Education, Department of Educational Technology	Development of an experimental course in human and social biology based on self-learning modules	£5,952	October	2 years
Professor E. Perrott and Professor A. Ross University of Lancaster	The development of "micro-teaching" materials for teacher training	£17,280 plus £5,000 from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/Centre for Educational Research and Innovation	October	2 years
Dr M. Smith Local Government Operational Research Unit (Royal Institute of Public Administration)	Study of school accommodation needs	£7,200	October	1 year

# APPENDIX C—Continued

## PROJECTS APPROVED—Continued

Mr H. W. Richardson Centre for Research in Social Sciences, University of Kent	A study of student accommodation needs in higher education	£26,964	December	3 years
Dr D. C. Taylor Park Hospital for Children	A long term follow-up study of children suffering from epilepsy	£14,170	December	2 years
Dr R. D. Savage University of Newcastle- upon-Tyne and Mr L. Evans (Northern Counties School for the Deaf)	A development study of the teaching of one-handed finger spelling to deaf children	£19,000	December	3 years
Dr Kellmer Pringle National Children's Bureau	National Child Development Study: third follow-up of cohort (children in their final year of compulsory schooling)	About £250,000 jointly sponsored with the Department of Health and Social Security	December	4 years

## *Projects commissioned through or on behalf of the National Council for Educational Technology (NCET)*

Mr M. Rathborn St Mary's College, Twickenham	Colleges of Education Learning Programmes Project (CELPP): (a) consultation and planning phase; (b) establishment of development groups and advisory committee	£7,011 £5,425	January November	1 year 5 months
British National Bibliography	Development of a computerised catalogue system for non-book material	£8,400	February	2 years
Dr J. Taylor University of York Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies	Survey of the design of learning spaces	£5,000	April	1 year
NCET Training and Innovation Committee	Training Development Project: analysis of the results of a survey of innovative teaching methods in industrial training and compilation of further case studies	£23,460	May	2 years
NCET Training and Innovation Committee	Innovation Development Project: analysis of the information from a com- pilation of a summary of innovations in schools, involving educational technology and compilation of further case histories	£14,325	May	2 years
Mr G. Crabb	Examination of problems of copyright on materials and recordings produced in educational institutions	£5,800	July	1 year
School Timetabling Applications Group	Development of computer timetabling systems for use in secondary schools	£19,000 (Contribution towards the total estimated cost of £50,000)	August	2 years



APPENDIX C—*Continued*

PROJECTS COMPLETED

Researcher and Institution	Title	Cost	Date completed
Mr M. L. Rutter University of London Institute of Psychiatry	Special educational treatment of psychotic (autistic) children	£8,429 plus £3,000 from Gulbenkian Foundation	January
National Foundation for Educational Research	Survey of attainment in reading (National Survey 1970)	£3,920	February
Mr A. H. Halsey University of Oxford Department of Sociological and Administrative Studies	Action research in educational priority areas	£98,852 plus £74,140 from the Social Science Research Council	March
Mr Iorwedd Llewelyn Davies University College, London Portico School of Architecture	Research into the use of space and facilities in university and polytechnic buildings	£24,993	March
Professor F. Musgrove University of Manchester Department of Education	A study of sixth-form curricula	£24,542	March
Professor D. Pond University of London London Hospital Medical College	An enquiry into the roles of the services for maladjusted children	£6,053	March
Professor Sir Leslie Martin, Cambridge University School of Architecture	Study of floor space requirements and land use for universities in urban areas.	£47,401	March
Professor I. G. Taylor University of Manchester Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf	Study of the teaching of reading to deaf children	£21,298 plus £3,000 from the Scottish Education Department	April
Professor M. G. Simpson University of Lancaster, together with Professor A. Bottomley, University of Bradford	Joint cost effectiveness study in higher education	£19,800 plus £11,880 from OECD	June
Professor A. G. Ward University of Leeds Textile Department of Food & Leather Science	An experimental project in association with the Leeds LEA to supply pre-cooked, deep-frozen regenerated meals to a number of Leeds schools	£26,767	June
National Foundation for Educational Research	A factual enquiry into comprehensive education	£179,027	July
Mr R. R. Dale University College, Swansea. Department of Education	A study of the social and emotional adjustment of pupils in co-educational and single-sex schools	£6,299	July
Mr G. Lockwood University of Sussex	University planning and management research	£18,285	July
Mr N. Arnold Sheffield College of Science and Technology	Student progress and factors affecting examination performance and wastage	£25,177	September
National Foundation for Educational Research	Survey of attainment in reading among 11 and 15 year olds in Wales	£10,114	October

# APPENDIX C—Continued

## PROJECTS COMPLETED—Continued

*Project authorised by the former Committee on Research and Development in Modern Languages.*

Dr A. J. Fourcin University College, London, Department of Phonetics	Methods of increasing the effectiveness of language laboratory techniques	£12,721	March
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*Projects commissioned through or on behalf of the National Council for Educational Technology.*

Messrs P. Whittaker, C. Parker and J. S. Roebuck	A survey of video-distribution systems for educational purposes	£5,350	January
Mr R. M. H. Fothergill	Survey of the use of resource centres in colleges of education	£5,530	February



# APPENDIX D

Numbers participating in the modern languages assistant scheme administered by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges

	Overseas Assistants serving in England, Wales and N. Ireland			Assistants from England, Wales and N. Ireland serving in Europe		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina .. ..	20	25	32	—	—	—
Argentine Republic ..	—	—	12	—	—	—
Austria .. ..	50	54	44	31	35	25
Belgium .. ..	25	17	19	2	3	2
Bolivia .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Brazil .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Colombia .. ..	—	—	31	—	—	—
Ecuador .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
France .. ..	2,013	2,177	2,461	936	955	938
Federal Republic of Germany .. ..	620	629	663	277	312	325
Greece .. ..	14	14	13	30	28	26
Liechtenstein .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Luxembourg .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mexico .. ..	—	—	6	—	—	—
Morocco .. ..	12	25	18	—	—	—
Norway .. ..	—	—	3	—	—	—
Poland .. ..	220	195	179	34	70	75
Switzerland .. ..	50	48	42	16	14	17
Thailand .. ..	40	54	45	—	—	—
Uruguay .. ..	—	—	3	—	—	—
USA .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yugoslavia .. ..	18	11	6	—	—	—
Total .. ..	3,082	3,249	3,583	1,326	1,417	1,408

## APPENDIX E

### (i) Orders under the Education Acts, etc.

The following table shows the number and description of the Orders, made under the Education Acts 1944 to 1971, together with certain other enactments, during the year 1972:—

Description*	England†
Orders under the Education Acts 1944 to 1968:—	
Classification of Voluntary Schools (Section 15) .. .. .	18
Controlled .. .. .	64
Aided Schools .. .. .	11
Revocation of Aided Status (Secondary Schools) .. .. .	140
Transfer of School to new site (Section 16(1)) .. .. .	14
Substitution of School (Section 16(2)) .. .. .	
Management and Government of Schools (Section 17)	
Instruments of Management (Primary Schools) .. .. .	107
Instruments of Government (Secondary Schools) .. .. .	28
Articles of Government (Secondary Schools) .. .. .	17
Removal of disqualification (Section 74(1)) .. .. .	1
Acquisition of Land:—	
Compulsory Purchase Orders‡ confirmed (Section 90) .. .. .	93
Certificates of Expenses attributable to displaced pupils (Section 104)	19
Revocation of Varying Orders (Section 111) .. .. .	9
Establishment of Joint Education Committee (First Schedule Part II)	6
Schemes of Divisional Administration Approved (First Schedule Part III) .. .. .	2
Expenses of enlargement, Controlled Schools (Section 1, Education Act 1946) .. .. .	44
Division of Schools (Section 2, Education Act 1946) .. .. .	26
Costs of establishing Controlled Schools (Section 2, Education Act 1953) .. .. .	18
Direction that School be deemed Primary or Secondary (Section 1(2), Education Act 1964) .. .. .	50
<i>Under other Acts:—</i>	
Public Libraries Acts: Bye Laws confirmed .. .. .	3
Powers relinquished .. .. .	2
Diocesan Education Committees Measure 1955 .. .. .	1
Certificate under the Statutory Order (Special Procedure) Act 1945, Section 2(2) .. .. .	4
TOTAL .. .. .	677

\*The Sections referred to are Sections of the Education Act 1944, except where otherwise stated.

†Orders relating to primary and secondary education are the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Wales.

‡There were 22 Public Inquiries held in England in connection with Compulsory Purchase Orders.



# APPENDIX E—continued

## (ii) Orders under the Charities Act 1960, etc.

The following table shows the number and descriptions of the Schemes and Orders under the Charities Act 1960, or otherwise relating to Charitable Trusts, made during the year 1972:—

Description	England	Wales*
Orders establishing Schemes .. .. .	144	8
Other Orders:—		
for the appointment or removal of trustees .. .. .	121	3
giving authority to sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of land .. .. .	700	12
for the commutation of rent charges or like payments to Foundations .. .. .	13	—
giving authority to grant building, mining or leases or to execute agreements for leases or directions thereon, or to surrender or accept the surrender of leases .. .. .	174	7
approving the purchase of land or the erection or improvement of buildings, or otherwise relating to loans or capital expenditure for the benefit of Foundations .. .. .	168	2
pensions or gratuities .. .. .	3	—
appointing members of committees of management .. .. .	16	—
varying Orders .. .. .	5	—
authorising additions to Investment Pool .. .. .	1	—
authorising legal proceedings Section 28 .. .. .	1	—
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>32</b>

\*Orders relating to primary and secondary education are the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Wales.

## (iii) Schemes under the Endowed Schools Acts

During the year 1972 the number of Schemes dealt with under the Endowed Schools Acts was as follows\*:

Issued for publication in draft .. .. .	2
Finally settled by the Secretary of State and issued for final publication .. .. .	—
Approved by Her Majesty in Council .. .. .	1

The approved Scheme was made under Section 86 of the Education Act 1944, as amended by the Education Act 1946, directing that the Endowed Schools Acts, subject to certain modifications, should apply to the foundations contained in the Schedule hereto. The area covered by the Scheme is the diocese of Bath and Wells.

The object of these Section 86 Schemes is to enable the endowments of closed church schools, including the proceeds of sale or leases of the school premises, to be used for the erection, improvement or enlargement of other schools of the same denomination. Schools which are scheduled to close in the development plans of local education authorities are included in the Schemes as well as those schools which are already closed, but, when a school which is still open is included, it is provided that the Scheme shall have no effect on it, other than to transfer the trusteeship, until it is closed.

The figures relate in each instance to the stage of the proceedings which had been reached at the end of the year.

## APPENDIX F

### Statutory Instruments\* made by the Secretary of State during the Year

		<i>Price</i>
The Awards (First Degree, etc. Courses) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1124 ..	3p
The British Museum (Authorised Repositories) Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/653 ..	2p
The Direct Grant Schools (Amendment) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1678 ..	3p
The Education (No. 2) Act 1968 (Commencement No. 3) Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/212 (C3)	2p
The Increase of Pensions (Teachers' Family Benefits) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1905 ..	4p
The Pensions (Increase) Act 1971 (Modification) (Teachers) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1676 ..	3p
The Pensions Increase (College of Domestic Arts of South Wales and Monmouthshire) Regulations 1972	S.I. 1972/1438	Not on sale
The Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendments) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1098 ..	3p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/276 ..	3p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Farm Institutes) No. 2 Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/771 ..	3p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/255 ..	3p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Further Education) No. 2 Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/683 ..	5p
The Remuneration of Teachers (Primary and Secondary Schools) Order 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1082 ..	3p
The Standards for School Premises (Amendment) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1255 ..	3p
The Standards for School Premises Regulations 1972 ..	S.I. 1972/2051 ..	13½p
†The Superannuation (Teaching and Civil Service) Interchange (Amendment) Rules 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1778 ..	5p
The Superannuation (Teachers and Teachers' Families) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/1960 ..	13½p
The Teachers' Superannuation (Family Benefits) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/360 ..	5p
The Teachers' Superannuation (Financial Provision) Regulations 1972 .. .. .	S.I. 1972/568 ..	8p
The Teachers' Superannuation (Financial Provisions and Family Benefits) (Amendment) Regulations 1972 ..	S.I. 1972/1092 ..	5p

\*Obtainable from HMSO—postage 2½p extra.

†Made jointly with the Minister for the Civil Service.



## APPENDIX G

### Publications\*

#### Parliamentary Papers

<i>Command</i> 4845	Export of Works of Art. Eighteenth Report of the Reviewing Committee Appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1952.. ..	36½p (40p by post)
<i>Command</i> 4893	University Grants Committee Annual Survey. Academic Year 1970-71 .. ..	24p (26½p by post)
<i>Command</i> 4966	European Agreement on Continued Payment of Scholarship to Students Studying Abroad, Paris 12 December 1969 .. ..	10½p (13p by post)
<i>Command</i> 5046	Framework for Government Research and Development .. ..	13p (15½p by post)
<i>Command</i> 5117	Third Report of the Council for Scientific Policy ..	24p (26½p by post)
<i>Command</i> 5174	Education: A Framework for Expansion .. ..	31½p (35p by post)
<i>Command</i> 5177	Select Committee on Science and Technology: Government Observations on First and Fourth Reports, Session 1971-72 .. ..	13p (15½p by post)

#### Circulars

issued to LEAs and as appropriate others concerned with the provision and administration of educational facilities. Copies can be obtained from the Department.

<i>Circular number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Publication</i>
10/71 (Revised)	The Qualification of Teachers (price 16p).. ..	31 January 1972
1/72	Royal Silver Wedding .. ..	10 July 1972
2/72	Financial Arrangement for Social Work Training..	31 July 1972
3/72	Provision of Milk and Meals (Amendment) Regulations 1972 .. ..	4 August 1972
295	Education Grants for Service Children .. ..	4 August 1972
Amendment No. 11)		
11/71	Grants to Recognised Students Attending	
Addendum No. 1)	Approved Courses of Teacher Training .. ..	1 September 1972
4/72†	Education: A Framework for Expansion .. ..	—

#### Administrative Memoranda

issued to LEAs and as appropriate others concerned with the provision and administration of educational facilities. Copies can be obtained from the Department.

<i>Administrative Memorandum Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Publication</i>
1/72	Transfer to Colleges of Education of Full Financial Responsibility for Field Studies, Modern Language Courses and Exchanges and Teaching Practice by Students .. ..	7 January 1972
2/72	Teacher Exchange with Europe .. ..	12 January 1972
3/72	Report of the Pelham Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education (England and Wales) 1971 .. ..	25 January 1972
4/72	Reports of the Committee of Enquiry into Teacher Education and Training .. ..	25 January 1972
5/72	The Forthcoming Visit to Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, the Maldives Islands, Seychelles and Mauritius of HM The Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh accompanied by The Princess Anne .. ..	31 January 1972
6/72	Training for the Future. A Plan for Discussion ..	1 February 1972
7/72	The Education (No. 2) Act; Establishment of Further Education Other Than Colleges of Education .. ..	7 February 1972

\*A full list of all the Department's non-parliamentary publications is contained in Department of Education and Science Sectional List No. 2, Revised six-monthly, HMSO. Priced publications are available from HMSO, unpriced publications are available from the Department.

†Distributed as White Paper.

# APPENDIX G—continued

<i>Administrative Memorandum Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Date of Publication</i>
8/72	Educational Visits to Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in the Care of the Secretaries of State for the Environment for Scotland and for Wales .. .. .	11 February 1972
9/72	Salary Scales for Teachers in Establishments of Further Education .. .. .	24 February 1972
10/72	Salary Scales for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects .. .. .	28 February 1972
11/72	Family Pension Benefits for Teachers .. .. .	14 March 1972
12/72	Approval of Courses Leading to the Diploma in Art and Design .. .. .	15 March 1972
13/72	Cost Limits for School Building in England and Wales .. .. .	4 April 1972
2/72	Teacher Exchange with Europe .. .. .	6 April 1972
(Amendment)		
14/72	Reports of the Pelham Committee on Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education (England and Wales) .. .. .	13 April 1972
15/72	Salary Scales for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education .. .. .	1 May 1972
16/72	Salary Scales for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural (including Horticultural) Subjects .. .. .	18 May 1972
17/72	Section 115—Education Act, 1944 .. .. .	22 May 1972
18/72	Licences for Television Broadcasts Receiving Sets in Schools and other Educational Institutions.. .. .	13 June 1972
19/72	Salary Scales for Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools .. .. .	20 July 1972
9/66	Charges for Industrial Training Provided by Colleges of Education .. .. .	28 June 1972
(Addendum No. 4)		
20/72	Exchange and Interchange of Teachers and Assistants with Overseas Countries 1973-74 .. .. .	12 July 1972
9/71 and 2/72	The Appointment of Foreign Language Assistants with Overseas Countries, 1972-73; Teacher Exchange with Europe .. .. .	12 July 1972
(Amendment)		
21/72	Cost Allowances for Further Education and Colleges of Education .. .. .	25 July 1972
22/72	Review of Teachers' Superannuation Scheme .. .. .	24 August 1972
23/72	Programmes of Long Courses for Qualified Teachers, 1973-74 .. .. .	23 August 1972
24/72	Chief Registrar's Office. Move to New London Offices .. .. .	4 September 1972
13/72	Cost Limits for School Building in England and Wales. Cost Place System and Design Advice for Schools for the Severely Mentally Handicapped .. .. .	19 September 1972
(Addendum No. 1)		
25/72	Report by the Pelham Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teaching Staff of Colleges of Education (England and Wales) 1972 .. .. .	17 November 1972

## Publications

New and substantially revised publications published in 1972 are listed. For reprints of existing publications see first footnote to this appendix, page 55.

*Trends in Education* (Annual subscription 84p including postage)

No. 25 January	Numbers of Teachers in Service and in Training, 1970; Re-assessing the Classics and the Sciences (Classics without the Languages; Science as General Education); Raising the Leaving Age (Captives into Collaborators; Notes on Four Schools); Primary School Viewpoint on Teachers' Centres; Training Teachers for Middle Schools; Technical Drawing .. .. .	18½p (21p by post)
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## APPENDIX G—continued

o. 26 April	Human Issues in the Classrooms (Sixth-Form Development; Neutrality as a Form of Commitment); Truancy; Small Comprehensives; Effective Reading; Metrication; Special Education .. .. .	18½p (21p by post)
o. 27 July	History and Languages (History Teaching Today; Language and Culture); Books and Writing; Zoos and Education; Crafts in the Middle Years; Maths and Science Teachers; Education 15-20 in Advanced Countries; French Teaching Methods; Educational Research at Lancaster .. .. .	18½p (21p by post)
o. 28 October	Developing Teachers' Centres; The Longitudinal Approach; Junior School Geography; A View of Primary Schools; Outdoor Education; Art in General Education (Changes in the Arts; Work in Schools); Dartington Hall School; World Youth Forum .. .. .	18½p (21p by post)

### ports on Education (Free)

o. 73 .. .. .	Progress Report on RSLA .. .. .	March 1972
o. 74 .. .. .	The Use of Broadcasts in Schools .. .. .	June 1972
o. 75 .. .. .	Modern Language Teaching Today .. .. .	November 1972

### Schools

#### Education Surveys

o. 14 .. .. .	The Continuing Needs of Immigrants .. .. .	30p (32½p by post)
o. 16 .. .. .	Open Plan Primary Schools .. .. .	21p (23½p by post)

#### Education Pamphlet

o. 59 .. .. .	New Thinking in School Geography .. .. .	68p (73½p by post)
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#### ES Safety Series

o. 1 .. .. .	Safety in Outdoor Pursuits. The first of a new series of booklets concerned with safety in various aspects of school life .. .. .	35p (38½p by post)
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#### her Publications

Movement (Physical Education in the Primary Years) .. .. .	£1.25 (£1.38 by post)
Smoking and Health in Schools .. .. .	free
Drugs and the Schools .. .. .	free

### Special Education

#### ports

Speech Therapy Services (Chairman: Professor Quirk), October 1972 .. .. .	90p (96½p by post)
The Education of the Visually Handicapped (Chairman: Professor Vernon), November 1972 .. .. .	£1.00 (£1.07 by post)
Children with Specific Reading Difficulties (Chairman: Professor Tizard), 1972 .. .. .	16p (18½p by post)

### Statistics

Statistics of Education Vol. 1 1971, Schools .. .. .	£1.75 (£1.83 by post)
Statistics of Education Vol. 2 1970, School Leavers .. .. .	£1.60 (£1.67 by post)
Statistics of Education Vol. 3 1970, Further Education .. .. .	£1.90 (£1.99 by post)
Statistics of Education Vol. 4 1970, Teachers .. .. .	£1.70 (£1.77 by post)
Education Statistics for the UK 1970 .. .. .	£1.75 (£1.83 by post)



## APPENDIX G—continued

### Teachers

#### *Reports*

Teacher Education and Training (James Report) 1972 .. .. .	85p (91½p by post)
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#### *Other Publications*

Report of the Arbitral Body on Salaries of Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales. May 1972 .. .. .	21p (23½p by post)
Report of the Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teaching Staffs of Colleges of Education in England and Wales 1972 .. .. .	21p (23½p by post)
Report of the Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales (Chairman: J. S. Wordie), February 1972 .. .. .	47p (49½p by post)
Report of the Committee on Scales of Salaries for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales (Alternate Chairman: J. H. R. Newey), May 1972 .. .. .	36½p (40p by post)
Scales of Salaries for the Teaching Staff of Farm Institutes and for Teachers of Agricultural Subjects, England and Wales 1972 .. .. .	26p (28½p by post)
Scales of Salaries of Teachers in Primary and Secondary Schools, England and Wales, 1972	42p (45½p by post)
Teaching in Technical Colleges .. .. .	free
Salaries for teachers in FE .. .. .	free
Teachers' Pay and Superannuation .. .. .	free

### Further Education

<i>On Course</i>	(Termly magazine for schools, colleges and industry, free)
No. 22 .. .. .	Spring
No. 23 .. .. .	Summer
No. 24 .. .. .	Autumn

### Youth Service

The Youth Service and similar provision for young people. An enquiry .. .. .	£3 (£3.13 by post)
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### Libraries

The Scope for Automatic Data Processing in the British Library. Report of a feasibility study commissioned by the Department. February 1972 (Project head: Maurice B. Line), Vols 1 & 2 (two volumes, not sold separately). .. .. .	£20 (£20.29 by post)
Public Lending Right. Report of the Working Party appointed by the Paymaster General. 10 April, 1972. (Chairman: H. T. Hookway) .. .. .	30p (33½p by post)

### Library Information Services

No. 1 .. .. .	The Purchase of Books by Public Libraries (1972)	20p (23½p by post)
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### Science

Report on British Museum (Natural History)—available from the museum .. .. .	£1 (£1.15 by post)
Growing Points in Science .. .. .	60p (66½p by post)

#### *Research Council Reports*

Agricultural Research Council 1971/72 .. .. .	47p (50½p by post)
Medical Research Council 1971/72 .. .. .	90p (97½p by post)
Natural Environment Research Council 1971/72	£1.20 (£1.27 by post)
Science Research Council 1971/72 .. .. .	73p (78½p by post)
Social Science Research Council 1971/72 .. .. .	47p (50½p by post)



## APPENDIX G—*continued*

### Wales

*Welsh Education Surveys*

p. 1 .. .. Music. August 1972 .. .. 20p (23½p by post)

### International

Sources of Information on European Organisations free

### General

t 10.

Central Arrangements for Promoting Educational  
Technology in the United Kingdom .. .. 37½p (41p by post)

Index to DES Circulars and AMs current on  
1 January 1972 .. .. 47p (50½p by post)

